HISTORY

OF THE

CASTLE, TOWN, AND FOREST

OF

KNARESBROUGH,

WITH

HARROGATE,

AND ITS MEDICINAL SPRINGS:

Including an Account of

The most remarkable Places in the Neighbourhood.

BY [illegible] GROVE.

SIXTH EDITION, WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS.

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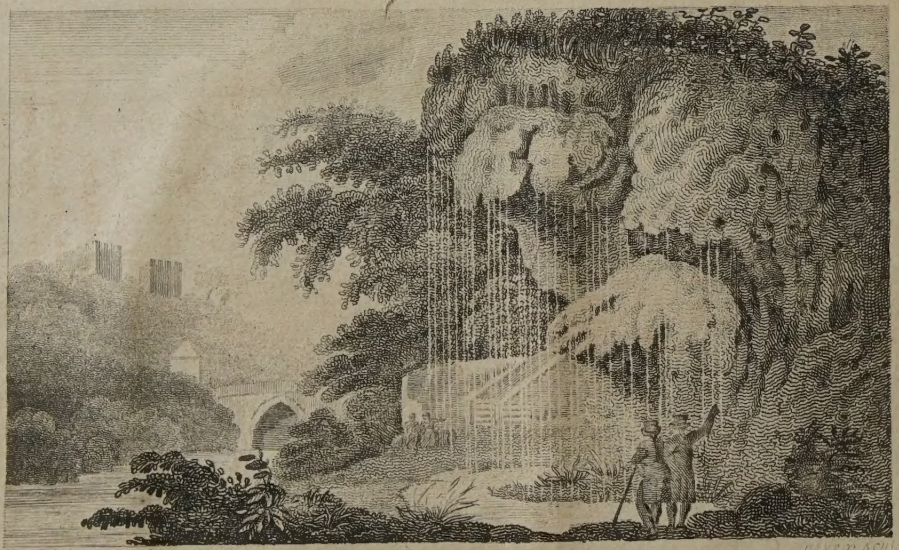

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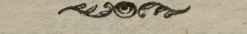

"THIS little volume, which we had, by some accident, mislaid, will be particularly acceptable, to those who visit Harrogate; and, who may choose to make excursions from thence, to the neighbouring towns, gentlemen's seats, &c., &c." *Monthly Review, for October*, 1785.

"HARGROVE's *History of the Castle, Town, and Forest of Knaresbrough*, &c.—An entertaining little book; which, the inquisitive traveller will find well worth his perusal."
Gentleman's Mag., for January, 1786.

"MR. HARGROVE, several of whose papers have enriched our magazine, (under the signature of E. H., K.) presents us with a considerably enlarged edition, of his *History of Knaresbrough*; accompanied with a well-engraved MAP, of nearly eight wapentakes; and notices, at least, 60 places, in the environs of Harrogate.

On the whole, this book appears to be executed in a manner, superior to most works of the kind; and, whilst it shews the exactness of the author, it evinces his knowledge of the antiquities of which he treats."
Gentleman's Mag., for May, 1789.

See, also, *Doctor Rees's* NEW CYCLOPÆDIA; vol. V.; article, Boroughbridge.

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Boroughbridge
Ripon
Knaresborough
Wetherby
Harewood
Otley
Leeds
Bradford
Harrogate

History

OF

KNARESBROUGH.

"Far to the north, where bold Brigantian kings
"Rul'd awful, ere the martial clime was hail'd
"By the lov'd name of York."

THE origin of the first inhabitants of this island is not to be traced with any degree of certainty; all the assistance that tradition can furnish, is vague and unsatisfactory. The universal opinion is, that it was peopled, at various times, from different parts of the continent; and, also, that some colonies were planted here by the Greek and Phœnician merchants. Julius Cæsar observes, that he found the sea-coasts peopled with Belgians, who still retained the names of the several states from whence they were descended. Colony propelling colony, still farther and farther into the country; these, in process of time, formed themselves into petty states, seventeen of which were established in Britain, before the arrival of the Romans.

The most numerous* of these principalities were the BRIGANTES, q. d. *Brigyntwys*†, or first comers, whose dominion extended over all that region, which is now divided into the five counties of York, Durham, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Lancaster; in which extent, near twenty cities owned their subjection to ISEUR*, which, being the capital of the most powerful state in Britain, must, of course, have been then the chief city in the island.†

SIX miles south-west of the scite of this Brigantian capital, and eighteen miles west by north of York, and in the wapentake of Claro, West-Riding of Yorkshire, and diocese of Chester, stands KNARESBROUGH, evidently deriving its name from its situation on a rocky mountain,‡ at the foot of which runs the river Nidd. It is one of those ancient burghs that were part of the demesnes of the Crown, found under the title of *Terra Regis*, in Domesday Book, and other records; all which, and the lands belonging to them, were held by royal grant‖. Littleton observes, that burghs are the most ancient towns in England; such

* Tacitus Agric. Vit. C. 17.

† Warrington's History of Wales.

* Itineraries of Antoninus and Richard of Cirencester.

† Now a village, called Aldbrough, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire.

‡ Knares, (German) a hard knot; which, when applied to situation, signifies a rocky mountain; as Farleton-Knot, in Westmoreland; Hard-Knot Hill, in Cumberland, &c.,

‖ Brady, on Burgs.

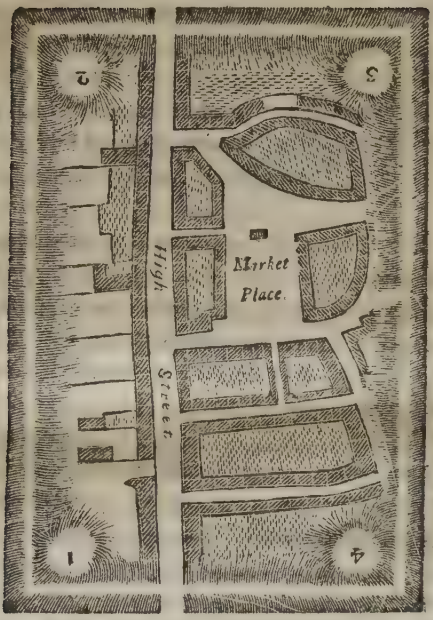
situations were chosen, by the Saxons, as being already places of strength, to erect their castles upon.

The enjoyment of a manumission from slavery, a separate jurisdiction, and other valuable privileges, granted to the communities inhabiting such places, by the payment of a fixed tax or rent, appears not to have taken place in England till about the year 1199, when King John, in order to lessen the power of his barons, erected several of his demesne towns into free burghs; but, we do not find that Knaresbrough enjoyed that privilege, till the year 1311. Before the institution of such communities, persons of noble birth resided at their castles, where each kept his petty court, attended by his vassals, who received from him education in all military exercises; his hospitality invited them to enjoy society in his hall; their leisure made them perpetual retainers on his person; they partook of his sports and amusements; and, their greatest ambition was to make a figure in his train: his favor was their greatest honor; his displeasure exposed them to contempt and ignominy; and they felt, every moment, the necessity of his protection. Self-preservation obliging every man to court the protection of some powerful baron, his castle was the place to which all resorted for safety, in times of danger. But towns, guarded by immunities, and surrounded with ramparts, whose inhabitants were bound by interest, as well as the most solemn engagements, reciprocally to defend

each other, afforded a more commodious and secure retreat.

The situation of Knaresbrough exactly agrees with the description given of the towns of the ancient Britons; placed on the bank of a river, for the sake of water; and, on the skirt of a large forest, for the conveniency of hunting, and pasture for their cattle. As these inviting circumstances were more conspicuous in some parts of the country than others, the princes or chiefs made choice of these places for their residence; a number of their followers and dependants built their huts as near them as they could, and also erected stalls, for their cattle, within the same limits. A town or city thus made, they fortified all round with a ditch and rampart of earth; and, if any danger was suspected, they blocked up all the entrances with trees, cut down, and heaped one upon another. The remains of a ditch and rampart, may yet be traced here, which include an area of 900 feet long, by 600 broad.

Every part of these ramparts would command an extensive view of distant country; from whence the inhabitants might, with great advantage, watch every motion of an enemy, and stand prepared to repel every hostile approach.



1. The north angle, near Row-gap.
2. The east angle, near Pinfold-Hill.
3. The south angle, T. Cass's garden.
4. The west angle, near Parnassus-Mount.

In Roman times, this may probably have been one of those forts, formed not only for securing the road just entering the wild region of the forest, but such a one as they usually placed at some little distance from

the larger stations, and fixed them on the most advantageous scites that the places afforded, and fortified them, not with a rampart of stone, but only with large ditches, and placed a small garrison within them. Several Roman coins have been found here, particularly some of the Emperors Claudius and Constantine.

THE remains of a roman camp were discovered, at Neuwied, on the banks of the Rhine, in the year 1801. The figure was rectangular, 840 feet in length, and 631 in breadth; including a space of very near the same dimensions as that included by the ancient ramparts of Knaresbrough.

FOR several centuries after the departure of the Romans, this part of the country, in particular, was dreadfully harassed by contending armies. Malmesbury observes, "That it was always exposed to the "fury of the nothern nations, received the barbarous "shocks of the Danes, and groaned under repeated "devastations."

THE Saxons finally prevailed, and rather exterminated than subdued the ancient inhabitants; in consequence of which, they preserved, unaltered, all their civil and military institutions. The language was pure Saxon; even the names of places were almost all affixed by the conquerors, whose manners and customs were wholly German. Verstegan informs us, that,

about this period, the language of England, Saxony, and the Netherlands, were all the same.

WHATEVER was the condition of Knaresbrough before the Conquest, with regard to its privileges, we find it at that period, a complete Saxon manor; *q. d.* one township presiding over ten others,* as appears by the following extract from Doomsday-Book:

IN Knaresbrough, six carucates; Walkingham, three carucates, wanting two oxgangs; Ferensby, three carucates, wanting two oxgangs; Scriven, six carucates; Birstwith, four carucates; Fuston, three carucates; Brareton, six carucates; Sosacre, one carucate; Caton, two carucates; Farnham, three carucates; Stainley, two carucates. In all, forty-two carucates of land, wanting a half; twenty-four whereof were arable. King Edward had this manor in demesne: It was, at this time, in the hands of the Conqueror, and waste. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at six pounds rent; but, at this time, pays twenty shillings.

A carucate is, as much land as may be tilled and laboured with one plough, and the beasts belonging thereto, in a year; having meadow, pasture, and houses, for the householders and cattle.

BY this survey, it appears that Knaresbrough and its Villages had suffered in the general devastation

* Whitaker's Manchester, vol. II., p. 119.

made by the ruthless and cruel Norman; who, after the siege of York, in the year 1070, laid waste all the country betwixt that city and Durham. "The houses were reduced to ashes; the cattle seized, and driven away; and many of the inhabitants perished in the woods, from cold and hunger. The lives of one hundred thousand persons are computed to have been sacrificed by this stroke of barbarous policy."—HUME.

A SAXON fortress, probably gave place to the strong castle built here, by SERLO DE BURGH, baron of Tonsburgh, in Normandy, who, with his brother John, accompanied the Conqueror, in his expedition to England, and received this, along with several other manors, as a reward for his services. Serlo was succeeded by his brother John Monoculus, (so called from his having but one eye), who married Magdalen, aunt to Stephen, king of England, and was guardian to that king's brother: He had issue Richard the Red, who left, among other children, Jeffrey, bishop of Ely. The eldest son, Eustace Fitz-John, succeeded as Lord of Knaresbrough, and resided at his castle here, as appears by the monks of Fountains recording his generous presents sent to them, when in great distress.*

EUSTACE FITZ-JOHN appeared in arms, amongst the enemies of Stephen, espousing the cause of the empress Maud; but, not succeeding in that enterprise,

* Burton's Monasticon, p. 122.

Clifford's Tower from the Castle Yard.

he retreated into Scotland, and was present in the second line of the Scots army, at the battle of North-Allerton, in the year 1138; after which, he lived to see Henry II. ascend the throne of England, and fell, fighting in his cause against the Welch, in the year 1156.

In the year 1170, the four knights who slew Thomas a Becket, fled, for refuge, to this castle. SIR HUGH DE MORVILLE, whose descendants were settled in Cumberland, where the sword, with which he slew Thomas a Becket, was kept a long time, in memory of the fact; his family is extinct: SIR RICHARD BRETON, of which name, a good family at this day is extant in Northamptonshire: SIR WILLIAM TRACEY, whose heirs at this day flourish in Gloucestershire. SIR REGINALD FITZ-URSE, or BEAR'S SON; his posterity were afterwards men of great lands and command, in the county of Monaghan, in Ireland; being there called Mac Mahon, which *in Irish* signifies the son of a Bear. They remained here, shut up, for a year; but, submitting to the church, were pardoned, on condition of performing a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

ROBERT DE ESTOTVILLE succeeded Eustace, as Lord of Knaresbrough, immediately on that nobleman's retreat into Scotland, and was also present in the English army, at the battle of North-Allerton; whose son, Robert, was one of those five English

gentlemen, who, at the head of four hundred horse, surprised and took William king of Scotland prisoner, within sight of his own camp, near Alnwick, in the year 1174.

In the year 1222, BRIAN DE INSULA had a grant of this lordship during the king's pleasure. After this, it came again to the crown; and was granted, by Henry III., to HUBERT DE BURGH, earl of Kent, and MARGARET, his wife, and to their heirs, in fee and inheritance; rendering for the same, to the king and his heirs, yearly, at his exchequer, one hundred pounds, for all services and demands. The son of Hubert, joining the standard of *Simon de Montford*, at the battle of Evesham, August 5, 1265, this manor again escheated to the crown, and was granted, by the same Monarch, in the year 1257, to his brother RICHARD, EARL OF CORNWALL, who founded the priory here, about this time. Richard, dying, left his estates to his son EDMOND, Earl of Cornwall, who died without issue, A. D. 1300: whereby the Earldom of Cornwall reverted to the crown, and with it, also, the manor of Knaresbrough.

EDWARD II. having created PETER GAVESTON, a gentleman of Gascoigne, Earl of Cornwall, granted to him also the manors which had belonged to Edmond the late Earl, amongst which was Knaresbrough: This favorite, from the improper use he made of the great

partiality shown him by his royal master, drew upon himself the resentment of many of the most ancient and powerful of the nobility, whose united efforts, at length prevailed on Edward to consent to his banishment. After an absence of more than two years, he returned and joined the king at York; at which time, amongst many other favors, he received a confirmation of his former grant of the manor of Knaresbrough, with many additional privileges, by a charter, dated at York, August the 16th, 1311, which recites; "That the said "Earl, and his heirs, shall have and freely enjoy the "said honor and manor, with the parks of La Haye, "Bilton, and Heywra: That Knaresbrough be a FREE "BURGH, and the men, inhabiting the same, be FREE "BURGESSES. That they shall have one market and "one fair, with the assize of bread and ale. That the "said Earl and his heirs have free chase in all the lands "belonging to the said honor; the privilege of judging malefactors, taken either within or without of "the said manor; and shall have one gibbet* and one "gallows† for the execution of such offenders, and be "entitled to all their cattle and goods; together with "all those animals called waives. That they shall have "the return of all writs; also two coroners, whose "jurisdiction shall extend over all the County of "York. And that the said inhabitants shall be free

* Gibbet-Hill, near two miles from Knaresbrough, on the left of the road leading from thence to Boroughbridge.

† Gallow-Hill, not far from the Dropping-Well.

" of all fines and amercements for toll, pontage, mu-
" riage, pannage, &c., throughout the whole king-
" dom." *Vide Records in the Tower of London, Rot., Cart. 4th., Edwd. II., N.* 43.

WHILE the king remained at York, expecting a visit from the Scots, he gave orders for the fortification of that city to be repaired, and all the fortresses in its vicinity to be put in a proper state of defence. The following is a copy of a mandate sent by that Monarch to William de Slingsby, keeper of the forfeited manor of the Templars, at Ribston, commanding him to furnish the castle of Knaresbrough with a large quantity of stores.

" MANDATUM est Willielmo de Slengesby, custo-
" di Manerii Templariorum de Ribbestayn in comitatu
" Eboraci, in manu Regis existentis, quod de exitibus
" manerii prædicti habere faciat constabulario castri de
" Knaresburgh, centum quarteria frumenti, decem
" quarteria avenæ, viginti boves, et quater viginti
" multones, et duas bigas ferratas, pro munitione cas-
" tri prædicti: Et Rex sibi inde, in compoto suo de
" exitibus prædictis, debitam allocationem habere fa-
" ciat.——Teste Rege apud Eboracum, 21 die Ja-
" nuarii. Per ipsum Regem, nuntiante Willielmo de
" Melton."————*Rymer's Fœdera, vol. III., p.* 219.

THE same year Gaveston, being vigorously besieged,

by the barons, in Scarbrough castle, was compelled to surrender himself into their hands, who, soon after, led him to the block, without even the formality of a trial.

1314. The king, being at York, issued out commissions of array to all the country round; one of which was directed to William de Ponteburgh, and Robert de Weston, commanding them to raise, with all speed, within Knaresbrough and its liberty, all the defencible men between the ages of sixteen and sixty, as well horsemen as foot; each man to be duly arrayed, according to his estate; and, being so arrayed, to lead, them to the king, with whom they were to march against the Scots.

From Humber's streams, whose tumbling waves resound,
And deafen all the adjoining coasts around,
To where the Tweed in softer windings flows,
Full fifty thousand quiver'd warriors rose;—
A hardy race, who, well experienced, knew
To fit the shaft, and twang the bended yew;
Bred up to danger, and inur'd to dare
In distant fight, and aim the feather'd war;
These bands their country's highest triumphs boast;
And GLOCESTER and HERTFORD led the host.

In the year 1319, the Scots, entering England, laid waste the country with fire and sword. At Ripon they staid three days, and received a thousand marks to spare the town, as they did also at North-Allerton; but, whether enraged at the opposition they met with from

the castles of Skipton and Knaresbrough, or from some other motive, certain it is, they burnt both those towns; and, continuing their depredations, advanced to the walls of York. After burning the suburbs of that city, they returned Northwards. WILLIAM DE MELTON, archbishop of York, immediately raised an army, composed of clergymen, monks, canons, husbandmen, laborers, and tradesmen, to the amount of ten thousand. With this army, the archbishop overtook the Scots, at Myton, about eleven miles from Knaresbrough; a battle ensued, and the Yorkshiremen were defeated, and upwards of two thousand of them slain. Here fell such a number of ecclesiastics, that this fight was, for a long time after, called the *White Battle*. The ravages that marked the progress of these hostile invaders, where such as generally attend an army in an enemy's country, and reduced many of the inhabitants to misery and indigence. Petitions were presented to the king, then at York, from his tenants, at Knaresbrough, and the villages around it, praying relief, and setting forth their utter inability to pay their respective rents, by reason of the distruction made by the Scots.——*Claus* 12*mo*., *Ed. II*., *M*. 15.

1318. This castle was taken by JOHN DE LILBURN, an officer belonging to the great earl of Lancaster, the chief and most powerful of the discontented barons.

ORDERS were immediately issued, by the king, to NICHOLAS DE GREY, high-sheriff of the county of York, to attempt the recovery of the place. In consequence of these orders, the castle was invested; and Lilburn, finding no prospect of relief, surrendered, having first destroyed all the records,* and with them every written memorial of the liberties, customs, and privileges of the place. It was not till the year 1368, that those privileges were again in some measure recorded, so far as could be collected from the memories of men then living, and enrolled at the court held at Knaresbrough, the 10th day of May, in the 42d year of the reign of king Edward III. The inquisition was taken before Richard Pattrell, deputy steward of the lands of LADY PHILIPPA, the queen of ENGLAND, beyond Trent, by virtue of certain letters patent, by the commandment of the said queen, to him directed, upon the oaths of John Ward, of Farnham, John Turpin, of Arkendale, John Nelson, of Arkendale, John Ward, of Scotton, John, the son of Walter of Scriven, William Mosier, Thomas in the Wray, John, the son of Adam, of Connistrope, Richard Lion, Ralph Leake, Adam Kendall, John Dawson, who say, upon their oaths, that "The "burgagers of the borough of Knaresbrough, who "now are, and their predecessors, and those whose "estates they now possess, have had, and held, in

* John de Lilbourne toke the castel of Knaresburgh, the which after renderid to the king upon conditions.—*Leland's Collect., v. II., p. 550.*

" fee-farm and inheritance, all the site and soil of the " borough, with the appurtenances of the demesnes " of the crown of the lord the king, as of the de- " mesnes of Knaresbrough; which, for the time, were " in fee-farm, yielding to the said lord 7s. 4d. yearly, " at the feast of St. Michael the archangel, only, and " making suit to the court of the lord the king a- " foresaid there; that is to say, from 15 days, to 15 " days, when a writ of right betwixt parties in the " said court, and when any felon shall be to be ad- " judged there. But, when such things are not to be " done, then to make suit twice in the year; that is, " once at the feast of St. Michael, for all services and " demands: Also, they say, that the said prede- " cessors, burgagers, and they whose estates they now " have, did levy all the DITCHES, about the borough " aforesaid, in their proper soil aforesaid, for the DE- " FENCE of the said borough, and for their common " use; of which DITCHES, and of all the scite and " soil of the said borough, with the appurtenances, " the burgagers have taken all the profits growing " upon, or within the said DITCHES; and all the afore- " said DITCHES were made of their proper tenements, " and rented within the rent aforesaid, from the time " whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary.

" AND, because there is neither court-roll or note " found since the time of the said lady queen, they " thereupon demanded, that those amongst them, who " could tell where the true records and ancient notes

"of the said lordship were, should speak; whereunto "they say, That one JOHN OF LILBURNE, who, by "stealth, had traitorously surprised the castle and "lordship there, and the same held in the time of the "lord king Edward, father of the lord the king "that now is, did craftily convey, and cancel all the "records and notes being then in the said castle and "lordship. In witness whereof, the said jurors have put "their seals to these presents, and have returned the "same into the register of the said lady queen there."

CERTAIN lands that nearly surrounded the borough, were anciently held by a slavish tenure, called *Bond-hold;* which tenure related to the *Terræ Nativi*, whereby not only the lands and services, but the bodies of the natives, and their children after them, were absolutely at the disposal of their lord.* This hath long since ceased, and a small sum only is annually paid by each proprietor, called *Bond-hold rent.*

IN England, some degree of slavery continued so late as the sixteenth century. A commission was issued by queen Elizabeth, in the year 1574, for inquiring into the lands and goods of all her bond-men and bond-women, in order to compound with them for their manumission or freedom, that they might enjoy their own lands and goods as free men. *Vide Lord Kaims's Sketches of Man, Vol. I., p.* 369.

* Thoresby's Antiquities of Leeds.

A. D. 1371. The castle, honor, and manor of this town, with the house and cell of St. Robert, were granted by king Edward III., to his fourth son, JOHN OF GAUNT, duke of Lancaster: from this time it hath belonged to the duchy of Lancaster.

HENRY LORD PERCY, and his son Hotspur, reflecting on the public measures, were sent for to court; but, refusing to attend, they were banished the realm in the year 1398. The year following, they joined HENRY, duke of Lancaster, while king Richard was in Ireland, and assisted him in the measures which led to the deposition of that monarch.

THE king being returned from Ireland, and hearing that the duke of Lancaster was on his march towards him, with a numerous army; took post in the castle of Conway. Henry lord Percy was deputed to wait upon the king, and, if possible, by stratagem, to draw him from the castle, having with him a party of men consisting of one hundred lances, and two hundred archers; he placed those in a deep valley, between two mountains, and approaching, with only seven persons in his train, was admitted into the royal presence; where, by specious arguments, and solemn promises, he persuaded the king, with only twenty-two persons in his retinue, to leave the castle of Conway, and take up his residence in that of Flint. When Richard was descending into the valley where the am-

bush was laid, perceiving a number of armed men, with the banners of Percy, he could not forbear expressing to the lords Salisbury and Carlisle, (two of his attendants) his apprehensions of being betrayed; and, turning to Northumberland, told him, if he thought he had deceived him, he would instantly return to Conway, and spill the last drop in defence of his crown and dignity. "That, by St. George, you "shall not do this month," said the earl, "for you must "go with me to the duke of Lancaster," and immediately seized his bridle, when the armed troops surrounded the king, and conveyed him, a prisoner, to the castle of Flint.

THE fallen monarch was afterwards conveyed to the castle of Leeds, in Yorkshire; and, from thence, to that of Knaresbrough, as appears by the following lines in Hardynge's Chronicle:

"The Kyng then sent Kyng Richard to Ledis,
"There to be kepte surely in previtee:
"Fro thens after to Pykering went he nedis,
"And to Knaresburgh after led was he,
"But to Pontefrete last, where he did de."

THE place of his confinement is supposed to have been in that part of the ruins still called, "The King's Chamber."

LORD PERCY and his son, SIR HENRY, flourished awhile under that royalty they had been so instrumen-

tal in establishing; but, impatient of the least controul from a prince they had so essentially served, they both took arms, and fell at different periods, fighting against Henry of Bolingbroke;—Hotspur, at Shrewsbury, in the year 1403; the earl, his father, at Bramham-Moor, near Wetherby, in Yorkshire, 1407.

A. D. 1553. This borough was first summoned to send members to parliament.

A. D. 1590. From length of time, and the shocks that this castle had sustained in ancient wars, it was found to stand in need of considerable repairs. This service was begun and completed, under the direction of Henry Slingsby, esq., who held the castle and barbican,* by lease from the queen. The expences attending these repairs, were, by an order of George, earl of Cumberland, then steward of the honor of Knaresbrough, to be paid, according to ancient custom, by the foresters alone, and that they only should bear the whole, by a fair and equal assessment; and, that the freeholders, and inhabitants of the soke and liberty of Knaresbrough, should not be charged with any part thereof.

* This was an out-work, or *Antemural* before the great gate:—A strong and high wall, with turrets upon it, for the defence of the gate and draw-bridge, which probably occupied the ground, now called the bowling-green. When the ditch happened to be a dry one, which was the case here, there generally was a subterraneous passage, through which the cavalry could sally.

A. D. 1616. This castle, honor, and lordship, were granted, by James I., to his son Charles, nine years before that prince ascended the throne of England; in the troubles of whose unhappy reign, this town had a very considerable share.

1642. Lord Fairfax, being posted at Wetherby, intended also to place a garrison in Knaresbrough. The ancient rampart and ditch of this town had been long disused, and, in many places, houses had been built, and gardens and orchards planted, on the very site, so that little more could be done, than barricading the different entrances into the town, and making up the want of fortifications, by a strong and vigilant garrison. The only remains of works, apparently thrown up at that time, are part of a large rampart, on the west side of the church-yard, which has reached from the edge of the cliff, in the parsonage-yard, to an orchard near the Bond-end road, where a large mount, or bastion, appears standing out from the rampart, on which a piece of ordnance being mounted, would scour the whole length of the line, from thence to the cliff, and, entirely command the Bond-end road. The work seems to have turned at this bastion, and to have been continued, in a direct line, up the hill, into the High-street; and, crossing the said street, near the Charity-School, at some distance behind which, it again appears to have turned, and joined the north angle of the Old Borough-Ditch, near

a place called the ROW-GAP, a work very necessary at that time, this being the most open part of the town, and, of course, the most easy of access.——There can be no doubt, but that every precaution was taken also to secure the town on the north-east, and south-east, while the river and inaccessible rocks perfectly secured it on the south-west; nor, could any person pass over either of the bridges, without being exposed to the fire from the castle.

THE following extract, from the memoirs of COL. SIR HENRY SLINGSBY, accounts for the failure of lord Fairfax, in his intended seizure of Knaresbrough for the parliament.

"GENERAL RUTHEN comes with twenty-two Scotch "officers, to go to the king, and hearing of Hotham's "being about Doncaster, sends from Wetherby to my "lord Cumberland, for a convoy; my lord desires "him to come to York, and he would advise with "him for the best way. When they met, it was "thought by Skipton would be the safest passage, and "so through Lancashire. I entreated general Ruthen "to go by my house, Red-House; so he and all the "Scotch officers lay the first night at my house, and "the next day I waited on them to Knaresbrough, and "there provided them a guide for Skipton. Being at "Knaresbrough, some of my tenants acquaint me, "that my lord Fairfax intends that night to put some

"soldiers into the castle. Herewith I acquainted "general Ruthen; he adviseth me to hold it myself, "and draw some soldiers into it; whereupon I got "the keys of the castle, caused a bed to be carried in, "and, that very night comes Sir Richard Hutton, and "part of the train-bands, with commission from my "lord of Cumberland, to hold it for the king; so I "resigned, and only laid in the castle that night, and "in that room and lodging built by my father, and "where I had lain when I was very young, being sent "for by my father."*

Sir Richad Hutton did not long remain governor of Knaresbrough; he either resigned, or was superseded by some other person; as we find that gentleman amongst the garrison of York, which surrendered to the forces of the parliament on the 16th of August, 1644.

Col. Edward Crofts, of East-Appleton, in the county of York, appears, by a pedigree of the family, (certified at Dugdale's visitation, in 1666) to have been governor of Knaresbrough-Castle at this time. This gentleman was born in the year 1604, and died

* This, perhaps, was at the time of the discovery of the Gun-Powder Plot, when a general alarm overspread the nation, and great numbers of persons retired with their familes to the strong-holds of the country; at which period, Sir Henry was very young indeed, being born in the year 1601, and therefore but four years of age.

in 1688, as appears by an inscription on his tomb, in the church-yard of Catterick, in Yorkshire.

THE garrison of Knaresbrough, consisting of a large number of horse and foot, became a terror to the surrounding country,* insomuch, that scarce a day passed but information was received by the parliament of the irreparable depredations and wanton barbarities committed by foraging and marauding parties of the king's horse, from this town and Skipton. After the battle of Marston-Moor, and surrender of York, lord FAIRFAX remained some time in that city, purposing to reduce the garrisons in the neighbourhood, with all possible expedition. In the mean time, colonel LAMBERT was very active in intercepting their straggling parties. The latter end of September, this gallant commander surprised, and took prisoners, a troop of horse, in Craven; and soon after, at Plumpton, near Knaresbrough, he took one hundred and forty dragoons, three captains, and many other prisoners, together with their commander, colonel Mac Moyler, an Irishman. About this time, a party of the king's horse, from the garrisons of Knaresbrough and Skipton, marched out, with intent to raise the seige of Hemsley-Castle, but were repulsed, with considerable loss.

* Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle.

AMONGST many other sufferers from the rapacity of this garrison, Mr. George Marwood is particularly mentioned; whose house, near Harrogate, was totally demolished, and his personal property destroyed.*

IN the beginning of November, 1644, lord FAIRFAX, at the head of a division of the Scotch forces, appeared before Knaresbrough. Finding the garrison obstinately determined on resistance, he prepared to storm the town; and, on the 12th of the same month, began the attack. The garrison defended their works with spirit; but were, at last, obliged to retreat into the castle, after losing twenty of their men, who were slain in the action.† It is very probable that this attack was made on the west side of the church-yard, and, that the slain were interred near the place where they fell, as many human bones have lately been found in the orchard, near the bastion before-mentioned.

LORD FAIRFAX being now master of the town, the castle was closely invested, and as bravely defend-

* Swindon-Hall;—a farm-house now bears the name, situate on the left of the road leading from Harrogate to Harewood; near which are seen part of the ruins of the ancient mansion. This house belonged, at that time, (as it does at present,) to the Bethel family. Mr. Marwood married a daughter of Sir Walter Bethel,—and resided at Swindon-Hall.

† Whitlock's Memorials.

ed by the resolute garrison, who prolonged the siege till the 20th of December, when they surrendered upon honorable terms.*

His lordship found here four pieces of fine ordnance, a large store of arms, powder, and ammunition; a considerable quantity of specie and plate, to the value of fifteen hundred pounds.

A little before this time, a petition was presented to parliament, by Mrs. Bastwick, wife of Dr. John Bastwick, then a prisoner in the castle of Knaresbrough, praying relief for her said husband, herself, and children; which petition was favorably received, and one hundred pounds ordered to be paid to her. Soon after, Dr. Bastwick was released from his confinement, being exchanged for colonel Huddleston. The crime laid to his charge was, his having written a book, entitled, "Flagellum Pontificis et Episcoporum Latialium," for which, he was fined, in the Star-Chamber, 5000l., and confined, first in Launceston, afterwards in Scilly, then in the castle of York, and lastly, in that of Knaresbrough.

* Oliver Cromwell appears to have been at Knaresbrough soon after this time, and lodged in the High-street, in a house now the property of Mr. George Jackson, which was rebuilt some years ago; but, the chamber where that extraordinary man lay is still preserved. *Vide Gent. Mag., March*, 1791.

On the 30th of April, 1646, this castle, with several others, were, by an order of the house of commons, rendered untenable.* The walls and towers have ever since been mouldering away; yet, even now, the elevation of the site, and the remaining fragments of its former magnificence, strike the imagination with the idea of much strength, and awful importance.

"The winding labyrinths, the hostile tower,
"Where danger threaten'd, and tyrannic power,
"The jealous draw-bridge, and the moat profound,
"The lonely dungeon, in the cavern'd ground,
"The sullen dome above those central caves,
"Where liv'd one tyrant and a host of slaves!"

This castle contained near two acres and a half within its walls, which were flanked with eleven towers; these, with several other buildings in the different wards, afforded convenience and accommodation for a numerous garrison. Part of the principal tower is still remaining, and appears to have been built about the time of Edward III. It consists of three stories above the keep, or dungeon. The first room, on the ground floor, next the river, hath been, from time immemorial,

* Journals of the house of commons, 22 Charles I.—Resolved, That the several castles of Tickhill, Sheffield, Knaresbrough, Cawood, Sandall, Boulton, Middleham, Hornsey, Mulgrave, and Creyke, in the county of York, being inland castles, be made untenable, and no garrisons kept or maintained in them.

the repository for the ancient court records,* the keys of which are in the joint custody of the steward of the honor, and the chief of the Slingsby family. Next to this, in the centre, is the Guard-Room, 32 feet, by 22, with a vaulted roof, supported by two massy pillars, which, at the height of six feet, diverge and spread all over the roof: In this room is a large fire-place, and several recesses; also, a small room on one side, formerly the Porter's-Lodge, lighted by a cruciform slip, the upper part of which is now broken off. Through this Guard-Room was formerly the principal entrance into the castle; the outward gate was defended by a portcullis and a draw-bridge, that fell across a very deep moat, facing the present Bowling-Green. Here is also a small circular stair-case, that led from the Guard-Room to the State-Room, so narrow, that one centinel alone might defend the passage. Next to the Guard-Room, on the same level, is the Old Prison, for debtors, within the forest and liberty of Knaresbrough, which consists of two small rooms, the first, is twelve feet by ten, the other, seven feet square.

The second story was entirely taken up by the Anti-Chamber and State-Room, commonly called, the King's Chamber, each room appearing to have been

* The records, from the year 1368, to the year 1708; since that time they are deposited in the office of the steward of the court.

about sixteen feet square: the first had a fire-place on the south side, and was lighted by two narrow slips on the opposite side:—The State-Room had a large fire-place on the north, opposite which, was a most magnificent window, ten feet wide, and fifteen feet high. The rich and elegant tracery which adorned this window, was thrown down in a thunder-storm, June 10th 1806. On the outside, are four grooves, which probably have been formed for the purpose of fixing some sort of machine, to secure this elegant window from the inclemencies of the seasons, or the violence of besiegers. Under this window, are some small remains of an arched portal, which formerly led to the dungeon. The principal entrance into the Anti-Chamber, which led into the State-Room, was from the outer court, to which the access was guarded and fortified in the strongest manner imaginable; first, through an arched portal, and a zigzag passage, you come into a vestibule, where a guard was usually placed. From hence was a stair-case of stone, that led to the Anti-room, defended by two portcullises; some parts of the grooves are yet remaining. The third and uppermost story was of the same dimensions as the former; above this, was the top of the tower, on which were a parapet and battlements. The height of this tower is fifty-three feet, and the breadth fifty-four; two sides of it are broken down, and on one corner, still remaining, are the evident marks of violence, made by the cannon-shot fired against it.

"But, now, no more the crimson tides of war
"Rush headlong from these walls, nor dying groan
"Peirces the ear; yet echo, in her cell,
"Dreams o'er each long-forgotten clash of fight."

UNDERNEATH, is the DUNGEON, into which you descend by twelve steps. This room is twenty-three feet in length, and about twenty in breadth; the walls are of hewn stone, similar to those of the rest of the castle. Here is an aperture, for the admittance of air, near three feet square next the room, and terminating gradually on the outside in a small point, arched all the way with stone, rendering it impossible for any human being to escape that way. The roof is arched with stone, and supported by one round pillar, nine feet in circumference. The only ray of light the prisoners could in all probability enjoy in this gloomy cell, was through the iron grate in the door on the top of the steps; in the enjoyment of which feeble glimmering, some of them, (in ancient times), have amused themselves with carving rude figures on the wall; amongst which, are that of a horse-shoe, some resemblance of Gothic-arches, and two figures of men, in the dresses worn about the time of queen Elizabeth.

ON the south-east side of the castle are the remains of a gateway, the grooves of the portcullis being yet discernable betwixt two semicircular pillars. These pillars, and two others on the side next the river, of

beautiful workmanship, are the work of later times, and evidently placed here as buttresses to strengthen the ancient wall.

In a part of these ruins, behind the Court-House, are the remains of a secret cell, or hiding-place, constructed in the middle of the wall. This curious receptacle is lined with hewn stone, and is three feet four inches high, and two feet eight inches wide, and appears to have been more than twenty feet in length. At the farthest end, is a low stone seat, where two persons might sit in a bending posture. There does not appear to have been any contrivance for the admission of air or light; and, the only advantage this apartment seems to have had above the common dungeon, was its being above ground. Remains of such solitary recesses are to be found amongst the ruins of most of our ancient mansions and castles; and there are instances of their having been used for personal safety, as the last retreat in the moment of imminent danger, and extreme distress.

In the year 1786, some foundations were discovered on the south-side of the castle, supposed to have been the remains of a chapel. The altar, built of large stones, well cemented, and covered with stucco, had been ornamented with paintings; some of the colours appearing very fresh; here were also found fragments of painted glass, some human bones, and part of an

iron helmet. In one part of the castle-yard, is the entrance of an arched subterraneous passage, leading from thence into the moat. This, no doubt, was very useful during a siege, when the common entrance was strictly watched by surrounding enemies. From every appearance, it may be concluded, that this castle had all the advantages of strength and situation, that could be desired, before the invention of artillery,* and, even after this period, was found to be a place not easily reduced: this is evinced by the great number of cannon-shot of various sizes that have been, and are yet frequently found on different sides of it. Placed on an eminence, projecting into the river, and, from its towers commanding all the avenues into the town; nor could any one pass over either of the bridges unseen by the garrison. Such was the castle of Knaresbrough, which Leland truly says, "Standeth "magnificently and strongly on a rock, having a deep "ditch hewn out of the rock, where it was not defend-"ed with the river Nidd;" and where he numbered eleven or twelve towers.

* Captain Ross, of the artillery, amusing himself with viewing these ruins, in the summer of 1781, declared, that supposing the castle at that time well fortified, he could, with the greatest safety, erect a battery within 300 yards of the same.

Knaresbrough Castle.

High Bridge & Church, Knaresbro'.

"What does not fade? The tower that long had stood,
"The crush of thunder, and the warring winds.
"Shook by the slow, but sure destroyer—Time,
"Now hangs in doubtful ruins o'er its base:
"And flinty pyramids, and walls of brass
"Descend: The Babylonian spires are sunk;
"Achaia, Rome, and Egypt moulder down.—
"Time shakes the stable tyranny of thrones,
"And tott'ring empires rush by their own weight.
"This huge rotundity we tread grows old;
"And, all those worlds that roll around the sun:
"The sun himself shall die; and ancient night
"Again involve the desolate abyss." *Armstrong.*

FROM viewing these mouldering remains of pride and dominion, the eye is relieved, and the mind cheered, by the romantic beauties of the adjacent vale,—a delicious composition of ENCLOSURES, WOODS, and ROCKS, at the bottom of which, a fine RIVER takes its bending course, shaded in many places with hanging wood. On one side, the houses and trees ranged along the edge of the precipice, with part of the town, the CHURCH, the BRIDGE, and COGHILL-HALL: On the other side, Belmont, with its wood and enclosures, the more elevated situation of BILTON-HALL, with a distant view of Brimham-rocks, complete this beautiful scene.

THE seal of this honor represents a castle, under which, on an escroll, are four letters, E. R: Q. R.

Over the castle, on a wreath, is a dexter hand in armour, couped at the wrist, holding a branch of oak, the date, 1611. The crest is the same as that borne by the ancient family of Rodes, one of whom might then be receiver of the crown rents here; and, besides putting his crest on the seal, might also add the initials of his name and office—Edward Rodes, Quæstor Regis.

A large body of troops, stationed in this town and neighbourhood, were, in the month of August, 1648, ordered to join Cromwell, then marching to attack the Scots army, under the command of the duke of Hamilton. After this, nothing remarkable seems to have taken place here, till the landing of the prince of Orange; in the year 1688, when SIR HENRY GOODRICK, BART., of Ribston-Hall, repaired immediately to Knaresbrough, alighting from his coach, he entered the Town-Hall, where several Roman-catholic gentlemen (then in the commission of the peace) were assembled, on some matters of a public nature. Sir Henry informing them, that the authority by which they sat there was then superseded, drew his sword, and proclaimed William the third, king of England, &c.

WHEN we remember the active part this gentleman took in the struggles of those times, we shall not be

surprised at this single instance of his bold and enterprising spirit.

1708. QUEEN ANNE granted to the burgesses of this borough, five different fairs, to be held on certain days in each year, with a court of Pie Poudre, (*q. d.* Dusty-Foot Court) a court held in fairs, to redress disorders committed in them. The burgesses were also entitled to the toll of corn and grain sold in the market, which they enjoyed in rotation, till the year 1748.

AT the breaking out of the rebellion, in the year 1745, the gentlemen of this county, ever distinguished for their loyalty and steady attachment to the rights and liberties of English-men, entered into an association for the public defence; amongst whom, William Thornton, esq., of Thornville, distinguished himself in so particular a manner, (by raising a company of soldiers, and marching at their head, against the rebels, into the mountains of Scotland), as procured him the thanks, applause, and esteem of every well-wisher to the constitution. The inhabitants of Knaresbrough, desirous to testify their gratitude for such eminent services, entreated his acceptance of a silver table, on which was engraven as follows :—

ON

THE UPPER SIDE.

GULIELMO THORNTON, ARM.
QUI CUM COHORTE MILITUM
SUMPTU SUO NON MEDIOCRI
SUSTENTATA
PRO REGE ET PATRIA
IN SCOTIA CONTRA REBELLES
IMPROBISSIMA HYEME
BELLI PERICULIS
SESE MAGNANIMITER
OBTULIT
A°. DOM. MDCCXLV.
EBOR.
O:M:E
D:D.

On the lower Side.

GULIELMO THORNTON, ARM.
QUI CUM COHORTE MILITUM

SUMPTU SUO NON MEDIOCRI
SUSTENTATA
PRO REGE ET PATRIA
CONTRA SCOTOS MONTICULOS
BELLUM INTESTINUM MOLIENTES
IMPROBISSIMA HYEME
RELICTA CONJUGE*
BELLI PERICULIS
SESE MAGNAMITER
OBTULIT
ANNO D'NI MDCCXLV.
BURGUS KNARESBURGENSIS
EBOR
O:M:E
D D

THE table is two feet in diameter; and now in the possession of lieutenant colonel Thomas Thornton, son of the above gentleman.

1756. The fairs, which had for several years been discontinued, on account of a distemper amongst

* After the defeat at Culloden, Mr. Thornton and his lady went to court, where being seen by the king, who had noticed Mrs. Thornton, he was thus accosted by the monarch, "Mr. Thornton, I have been told "of the services you have rendered to your country, and your attach- "ment to me and my family, and have held myself obliged to you for "both; but, I was never able to estimate the degree of the obligation till "now, that I see the lady whom you left behind you."

horned cattle, were this year, by an order of sessions opened again, and, have ever since been held as follows:

The first Wednesday after January 13.

The first Wednesday after March 12.

May the sixth, unless the same happen to be on a Sunday, and then the day after.

The first Wednesday after August 12.

The first Tuesday after October 11.

The first Wednesday after December 10.

The Statutes, for hiring servants, on Wednesday before November 23.*

About the year 1700, two men clearing a piece of ground in a place called the Castle-Ings, on the south side, and near the edge of the Castle-Moat, discovered a piece of metal, which proved to be part of an iron helmet; after being carefully dug up, they found it to contain a large quantity of silver coin; and, in the midst, carefully wrapt in wool, were a number of gold coins.

* Fairs and markets, says Sir John Spelman, were first instituted by Alfred the Great; before which time, it was common for the Danes and Saxons, after the former had got footing in this country, to steal not only cattle, but also, to carry women and children from each others' hands, and sell them as slaves; and, it was frequently very tedious, if not impracticable, to find out the offenders, and bring them to condign punishment, by the sufferers proving their property.

About the year 1756, a large quantity of silver coin was found in a field near the high-road, about half-way betwixt Knaresbrough and Scotton-moor.

1758. A human skeleton was discovered by a man digging for lime-stone on Thistle-hill, near this town, which led to the discovery of the long-concealed murder of Daniel Clark, by Eugene Aram, and others; the circumstances of which, being too long for insertion here, may be seen in a separate pamphlet.

In the year 1762, as a workman was digging a cellar, on the north-side of the market-place, he discovered a small earthen vessel, filled with gold coins, chiefly of Henry VIII., and Edward VI.

Some few Roman coins have been found here, particularly of the emperors Claudius and Constantine. As they were found in the vicinity of the castle, it confirms the opinion, that here was a fortress, in the time of the Romans. Copper and brass coins, or tokens, of different sizes and impressions, are frequently found in the gardens about the town, several of which appear to have been struck at Nuremburg, and probably brought into England in queen Mary's reign. Tradesmen's tokens are also very frequently found here, whose different inscriptions and devices, shew them to have been the particular coinage of individuals in this borough: In the centre of one of them is a crown,

and round it these letters, AARON LOWCOCK; on the reverse, in the centre, is A: L., and round it, OF KNARESBROUGH. It appears, that, from and during the reign of queen Elizabeth, to that of king Charles the second, the tradesmen in general, that is, all that pleased, coined small money, or tokens, for the benefit and convenience of trade. This being struck for necessary change, the figure and device were various, and the materials of lead, tin, copper, or brass. Every community, tradesman, or tradeswoman, that issued this useful kind of specie, were obliged to take it again when brought to them; and therefore, in large towns, where many sorts of them were current, a tradesman kept a sorting-box, into the partitions of which he put the money of the respective tradesmen, and at proper times, when he had a large quantity of one person's money, he sent it to him, and got it changed into silver; and in this manner they proceeded till the year 1672, when king Charles II. having struck a sufficient quantity of halfpence and farthings for the exigencies of commerce, the *nummorum famuli* were superseded, and these practices of the tradesmen were no longer useful or necessary.

SEVERAL coins or medals of brass have been found lately, something larger than a shilling; on one side are the figures of David and Jonathan, the former resting on his harp, the latter on his bow; round the margin is a latin inscription, being a recital of a pas-

sage in the first of Samuel, chap. xx., verse 42. On the reverse, is the representation of Joab killing Amasa, the inscription, from the second of Samuel, chap. xx., verse 9. No date on either side.

A CONSIDERABLE manufacture of linen has been carried on here for many ages, and is at present in a flourishing condition. The length of each piece is twenty yards, breadth, thirty-five inches; the prices from thirteen shillings and six-pence, to thirty shillings: upwards of one thousand of these pieces are manufactured in this town and neighbourhood each week. Sheetings are also manufactured here, some of which are twenty-four yards in length, and one yard and half a quarter in breadth; others, twenty-six or twenty-eight yards in length, and one yard and quarter in breadth, all varying in price according to the comparative difference in the fineness of each *.

THE RIVER NIDD,†

Which runs close by this town, takes its rise at the upper end of Nidd's-Dale, or Netherdale, about thirty miles north-west of this place; and, after running a considerable way from its fountain, again enters the earth by a wide and rocky cavern, then taking

* The linen manufacture was introduced into England by the Flemings, under the protection of Henry III., A D. 1253

† The word Nidd, among the Celtæ, signified *under, below,* or *covered.*

a subterraneous course of some miles, again emerges to the light by two issues, whose waters are soon after united; and, passing by RAMSGILL, PATELEY-BRIDGE, HAMPSTHWAITE, KILLINGHALL, RIPLEY, KNARESBROUGH, RIBSTON, WALSHFORD, COWTHORP, HUNSINGNORE, and CATTAL, unites with the Ouse, near NUN-MONKTON, after a course of upwards of fifty miles through a deep rocky channel, often hid in the depth and obscurity of woods. Salmon are frequently found in different parts of this river; Pike are also found in most parts of it, particularly near RIBSTON, where one of those fish was caught, that weighed near twenty pounds. The Perch are from half a pound to three pounds each. Trout are found in most parts of the river, but chiefly in the vale of SCOTTON, from half a pound, to three pounds each. Here are also Smelt, Chub, Dace, Eels, Barbel, Ombre, Gudgeon, &c.

ON the 4th of February, 1800, a meeting was held at the Sessions-house, for the purpose of adopting a plan for a navigable canal, from the river Ure to Knaresbrough; when a committee was appointed, who ordered a survey, and the levels to be taken in two lines, the one communicating with the river Ouse, and the other with the Ure, by which, it appeared perfectly clear, that the most eligible line of navigation would be from the river Ure, below the shoals at Ellinthorpe, and, passing between Aldbrough and Boroughbridge, leav-

ing the villages of Minskip and Staveley, on the left; and proceeding thence by Staveley-mill, and Farnham-Carrs, to Cold-Keld, between Farnham and Scriven. The expence for completing the said canal, was estimated at twenty-two thousand nine hundred and eight pounds.

1764. An act of parliament was obtained for the better supplying this town with river-water; which, on account of its elevated situation, rendered the then common method of conveying it in leathern bags, on horseback, difficult and expensive.

Annexed to the water-works, a paper-mill was erected, where that business was carried on with success, till the year 1791, when the cotton-mill was erected, by Messrs. Thornton, Lomas, and Co., and began its operations on the 22d of September that year. In the year 1793, this mill was sold, and became the property of Messrs. Curtis, Driffield, Oliver, Dearlove, and Co., by whom the business is now carried on. The spinning of cotton was soon followed by an attempt to introduce the weaving of that article, and looms were set up for that purpose, by Messrs. Lister and Cockshaw: Several other persons followed their example; and, at this time (1808), there are not less than two hundred looms employed, which, on an average, produce four hundred pieces each week.

In July, 1794, the Knaresbrough volunteers were raised; and, on the 4th of June, 1795, the ladies and gentlemen of this borough and its vicinity, met at the town-hall, and partook of an elegant breakfast, after which, lady Slingsby, in a concise speech, well adapted to the occasion, presented the colours to captain Robinson. The volunteers, fired three vollies, in honor of the day.

In the town, are several very good inns, a spacious market-place, and neat market-cross, built by the inhabitants, in the year 1709. The market is on Wednesday, and plentifully supplied with every kind of provisions. The quantity of corn sold here every week, is supposed to exceed that of any other market in the county. The Sessions-house was rebuilt about the year 1768; under which, are two prisons, one for town debtors, a single room, twelve feet square, the other for felons, one room, eight feet by five.

THE HIGH-STREET,

So called from its situation, and being the principal street in this borough.

WINDSOR-LANE;

[*Wendoe'r; to turn round.*] The situation and form of this lane are very expressive of its name. Here stands the Dissenter's chapel, first founded by lady

Hewley, relict of sir John Hewley, of Bell-hall, near York. The present edifice, being upon the ancient site, was erected chiefly by means of a subscription, begun by Mrs. Thornton, the lady of John Thornton, esq. of Clapham, in Surrey, in the year 1778.

GRACIOUS-STREET;

[*Grachthuys Straet.*] The street where the houses stand, in the *Gracht* or *Ditch*. In the year 1614, and probably some ages before that time, here were several dwellings within that part of the town-ditch which ran along one side of this street: supposing those dwellings to be erected the first in the town-ditch, after it ceased to be used as a means of defence, the name is accounted for. Here stands the Quaker's meeting-house, first erected in the year 1701.

BRIGGATE;

[*Bridge-Gate.*] A street leading to the low-bridge.

CHEAPSIDE:

[*Cheap; a market.*] This street being situate on one side of the market-place, accounts for its name.

KIRKGATE;

A STREET leading to the church; and, adjoining to this street, is a garden, called "Parnassus Mount,"

universally admired for its beautiful and romantic scenery. Here company are regaled with tea and coffee, in a neat room built for the purpose, and which, on account of its lofty situation, is called "The Eagle's Nest."

JOCKEY-LANE;

So called from the circumstance of a horse-dealer's stables being here. It had anciently two other appellations, viz. *Barefoot-lane*, and *Ten-faith-lane*; which names I apprehend were given to it in consequence of the Jew's synagogue, which formerly stood hereabouts, the gates of which opened into this lane. About the year 1768, Mr. Christopher Walton, owner of the place, discovered, in digging the foundations of a building here, a wall of hewn stone, four feet thick, resting on a foundation of brick, of the same thickness; the lime adhered so strongly to the bricks, that they could not be separated without breaking to pieces. These foundations range close to the right hand side of the path, leading through the synagogue-yard to the market-place.

It is probable, that this building was destroyed in the first year of the reign of Richard I. when no less than fifteen hundred of these miserable people were massacred at York, besides great numbers in other places, who fell by the hands of an infatuated, and

brutal populace. Notwithstanding these severe outrages, they soon became again very numerous in different parts of the kingdom, but were finally banished this country in the year 1290, to the number of sixteen thousand five hundred and eleven.

A. D. 1738. A Jewish phylactery was found in the castle of Knaresbrough, with an inscription in hebrew, which was preserved in the manuscripts of Roger Gale, esq., and is a recital of part of the sixth chapter of Deuteronomy, viz. from the beginning of the fourth verse, to the end of the ninth.

FINCLE-STREET;

[*Vincle*, Danish; *an angle or corner.*] This street evidently answers the description, as it runs close by the line of the old rampart, and terminates near the north-west angle. At present, it is called Swine-market, numbers of those animals being sold here every week.

In the field on that side the High-bridge, next the town, was formerly a garden; in which, about the year 1754, was found, by Peter Blakeston, the gardener, when digging in that part of the garden near the bridge, some few silver and copper coins, two or three spurs of an uncommon size and form, some cannon-balls, and musket-shot, together with the heads of several small axes, probably battle-axes. The

whole circumstance, taken together, seems to point out this as a place where some smart skirmish has happened betwixt two parties; one defending the pass at the bridge, and the other attempting to force it; the former being assisted by the fire of the artillery, from the castle.

THIS bridge was repaired and enlarged in the year 1773; and the Low-bridge, in 1779; the distance betwixt them, is as follows: From the High-bridge, to Frogmire-dike 400 yards; from thence, to Byrnand-hall cross 586; from thence, to the Low-bridge 554, in all, 1540 yards, or 7 furlongs.

SHERIFFTURN;

OR,

The King's Court-Leet,

Is held in the castle of Knaresbrough, twice a year, within a month after Easter, and at Michaelmas, where the constables attend to be sworn into office; eleven for the forest, viz. BILTON with HARROGATE, KILLINGHALL, CLINT, HAMPSTHWAITE, FELLESCLIFFE, BIRSTWITH, DARLEY, THRUSCROSS, TIMBLE, CLIFTON, and PANNAL.—Nine for the liberty: SCRIVEN, SCOTTON, BREARTON, STAINLEY, BURTON-LEONARD, FARNHAM, STAVELEY, ARKENDALE, GREAT-OUSEBURN.

Each of these attend with four men, out of which the juries are empannelled.

THE family of KNARESBURGH were of great antiquity here; they bore for their arms, argent, a lion rampant, gules, ducally crowned, or, within a bordure, sable, charged with eight bezants.

ROGER DE KNARESBURGH is mentioned in a grant, made to the abbey of Fountains.

THOMAS KNARESBURGH married Agnes, daughter of Gilbert Slingsby, 1364.

ROBERT DE KNARESBURGH, one of the monks of Bolton, in the year 1553.

JOHN DE KNARESBURGH, vicar of Knaresburgh, obit, 1561.

PETER KNARESBURGH, obit, 1574.

FRANCIS KNARESBURGH, obit, 1588.

THE last person of the name, remembered here, was HELEN KNARESBURGH, married to Mr. Samuel Green, master of the grammar-school, at Knaresbrough; she died in the year 1783.

AFTER the conclusion of the war, in 1783, prince William Henry visited the city of Havannah, in his way to England: Don Solana, the spanish admiral, entertained the prince and his suit, with all possible politeness. During the ball given that evening, lieutenant William Ackroyd, one of the english officers, expressing his admiration of the beauty and

elegance of a lady then dancing, was answered by a gentleman in the spanish uniform: "I perfectly agree "with you sir." The officer stepping up to the gentleman, told him, he spoke english so well, that he presumed he must belong to a battalion of the irish brigade, then in the city—"Sir," replied the spanish officer, "I am a merchant, and colonel of militia; my "ancestors were english, and came originally from a "town in Yorkshire, called Knaresburgh; from "which town, the family derive their name. My ad-"dress is, DON MIGUEL DE KNARESBURGH." Mr. Ackroyd, being a native of the same town, could not but admire the singularity of the circumstance, concerning which, he certainly would have received further information, had not prince Henry given orders that night, for his suit to be ready, to attend his going on board early next morning.

THE family of BYRNAND were for many ages seated at Knaresbrough; they bore for their arms, azure, on a bend argent, three escallops of the first.

WILLIAM BYRNAND, of Knaresbrough, esq., married Grace, daughter of sir William Ingilby, of Ripley, knight; had issue, Robert.

ROBERT BYRNAND, of Knaresbrough, esq., married Anne, daughter of Thomas Slingsby, of Scriven, esq., had issue, William and Robert.

WILLIAM BYRNAND, of Knaresbrough, esq., mar-

ried ————————; had issue, Grace, his daughter and sole heir; married to sir Ralph Babthorpe, of Babthorpe, in the east-riding of Yorkshire, knight.

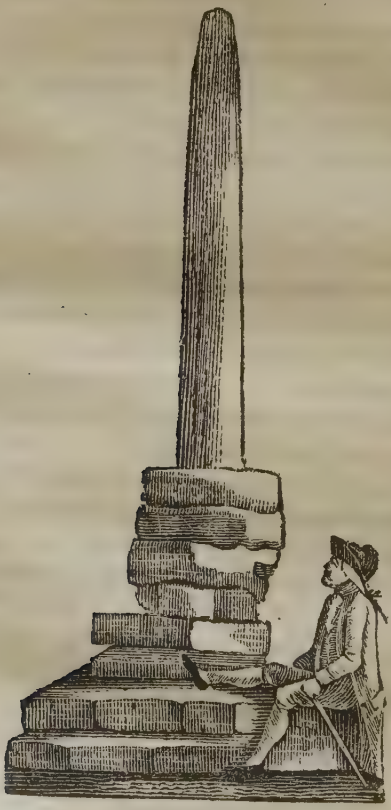
ROBERT BYRNAND, of Knaresbrough, esq., (brother of William) married Anne, daughter of Richard Norton, of Norton-Conyers, in the north-riding of Yorkshire, esq..

WILLIAM BYRNAND, esq., was recorder of York, 1573.

The family mansion was situated at the end of the High-street, leading towards York. Near it, formerly stood an ancient CROSS; which, being placed on the outside of the RAMPART, and opposite to the entrance into the borough, seems to have been similar in situation, and probably may have been used for the same purpose, as that mentioned by Mr. Pennant, in his history of London, which stood without the city, opposite to Chester inn; and where, according to the simplicity of the age, in the year 1294, and at other times, the magistrates sat to administer justice.——— Byrnand-hall hath been lately rebuilt, by Mr. William Manby, who took down the remains of the old cross, and left a cruciform stone in the pavement, which will mark the place to future times.

The family of RHODES, anciently resident at Knaresbrough, bore for their arms, argent, on a cross engrailed between four lions rampant, gules, as many

bezants. Crest—a leopard sejant, or, spotted sable, collared and ringed, argent.



BYRNAND-HALL CROSS.

THE family of Roundell formerly resided at Knaresbrough and Scriven, where they are still possessed of a considerable estate. Their arms are, or, a fesse, gules, between three olive branches proper, crest, a sword in pale argent, hilt and pommel, or.

JOHN ROUNDELL, of Scriven, was living in the year 1425, 3d. of Henry VI., from whom, by a direct line of worthy ancestors, is descended the rev. WILLIAM ROUNDELL, of Gledstone-house, A. M.: late fellow of Magdalen-college, Oxford, who married, January 9, 1775, Mary, daughter of Henry Richardson, A. M., rector of Thornton, by whom he had six sons. Richard, born Dec. 14, 1776—William, Jan. 27, 1780*—Danson, April 3, 1784—Henry, Sept. 5, 1785—Christopher, July 6, 1788—Savile, Sept. 22, 1789—and two daughters, Eleanor, May 14, 1783—Mary, April 14, 1787.

THE family of WARNER, formerly of Knaresbrough, bore for their arms, or, a bend engrailed between six roses gules, barbed proper.

A NUMBER of small inclosures, in and near this borough, formerly produced great quantities of liquorice, but this hath been long discontinued; the last crop remembered here, was planted in a garden under the cliff, next the river, then belonging to Mr. Simon Warner, who died in the year 1683.

* Obit, S. P., February 12th, 1801.

LIQUORICE seems to have given way to the cultivation of the cherry-tree, which was planted in many of the tofts and crofts, in and near the borough, and produced fruit in abundance, so as to supply all the neighbouring markets, till about the year 1752. The last cherry-orchard was converted into a kitchen-garden.*

Mr. CAMDEN observes, that this part of the country produced a soft, yellow marl, which proved an excellent manure for land. The marl is still to be found, but is now very seldom used as manure.

The Church

OF

KNARESBROUGH,

DEDICATED to St. John, the baptist, was given, (most probably by Henry I.,) with all its lands, tythes, and chapels, to the priory of Nostel, about the year 1114. It appears afterwards, to have become the property of archbishop Walter Grey; who, in the year 1230, united the same to the prebend of Bickhill, in the cathedral of York. This impropriation was made in lieu of an estate in York, granted by the dean and chapter to the said archbishop. It is within the diocese of Chester, and deanery of Boroughbridge;

* Called Baxter's garden; situate on the south-side of the castle.

rated in the king's books at 9l. 9s. 4½d., yearly tenths, 18s. 11¼d.—Lord Rosslyn is patron, as lessee of the prebend; and, its present annual value 300l., or upwards.

On the south-buttress of the west-front, are these words, carved on a single stone:

Christ, who died upon the rood,
Grant us grace our end be good.

On the south-wall, over the porch, is a representation of the cross, similar to that worn on the breasts of the monks of the Trinitarian order; which appearances, seem to favor the opinion, that the church hath been repaired and enlarged out of the ruins of the priory: and that the stone, with the above lines, originally belonged to the chapel of the Holy-cross, there.

Against the wall, on the outside, near the choir door, are the following inscriptions:—

Mary, eldest daughter of Peter Roundell, of Scriven, married to Simon Warner, of Knaresbrough, twenty-five years; to whom she bare four children, three sons, and one daughter.—Departed, the 11th of June, 1674.

Vita caduca vale salveto vita perennis,
Corpus terra tegit, spiritus alta petit.

SIMON WARNER, Gent.
September 7, 1663, aged 56.
WARNER
ANAGR.
URNA VER.

Tam sacri cineris duplici de pignore custos.
Usque recens vere hæc floreat urnæ novo.

THE STEEPLE is founded on four large pillars, each composed of clusters of round columns, supporting four very beautiful arches, much superior to those in the body of the church, which seem to have been a work of later date. Here is a musical peal of eight bells; the tenor weighs twenty hundred weight, whereon is inscribed: "Procul este profani.—The rev. "THOMAS COLLINS, vicar; JOHN INMAN, and JAMES YOUNG, churchwardens." These bells were hung in the year 1774; at which time, several pieces of half-burnt wood were taken out of the wall of the steeple, supposed to have been the ends of timber, that had been destroyed by fire. The only account we have of any such accident here, was anno, 1318, when the Scots carried fire and sword through all these northern parts, and this town, with the church, was involved in one general conflagration.

ON the north-wall, is a monument, to the memory of John Watson, brother of George Watson, of Bilton-park, esq., who died in 1753, aged 31.

AGAINST a pillar, at the east-end of the north-aile, is a marble monument, to the memory of James Whitefoord, esq., of Dunduff, in Ayrshire, North Britain, who died July 29th, 1785.

AGAINST a pillar, at the east-end of the south-aile, is a marble monument, to the memory of Patrick Robinson, of Edinburgh, jeweller; obit, September 8, 1790, æt. 60.

IN a small window, at the west-end of the church, on stained glass, are the following arms: Azure, a fesse, or, between three doves argent.

ON a window, in the north-aile,—a bend, with three escallops, for Byrnand.

HERE was formerly a representation of St. Robert, holding a plough, drawn by a team of deer. Some fragments of this curious piece of stained glass remained in a window of the north-aile, till within these few years.

AGAINST the south-wall, is a neat marble monument, to the memory of Gregory Rhodes, esq., who died in 1766.

THE organ, procured by a general subscription, was built by Mr. John Donaldson, of Newcastle-upon-

Tyne, and first used in divine service, on Sunday, April 20, 1788.

THE screen that separates the choir from the body of the church, is pierced with the figures of the lighted torch, the rose, and trefoil; each having a symbolical allusion to some particular part of an ancient worship.

ON the north-side of the choir, is a chapel, belonging to the Slingsby family, wherein are several monuments, with inscriptions in latin, of which the following are translations.

ON an altar-tomb, are placed fine and whole-length figures of SIR FRANCIS SLINGSBY and his lady, the only sister of THOMAS and HENRY, EARLS of NORTHUMBERLAND. The knight is in complete armour, except his helmet, which is placed under his head. A small frill encircles the upper part of his neck, his beard flowing gracefully in ringlets over his breast. On his left side, is his sword, and on his right, at some distance, lies his dagger; his hands are elevated, and at his feet, is a lion statant.

THE lady is habited in a long robe, with folding-plaits, down to the feet; the sleeves come close to the wrists; round which, and her neck, is a small frill; her head rests on a pillow; her hair combed back, close under the cap, which is a plain one, without border

or lace. On the right side, upon the skirt of her robe, are the arms of Percy, and Brabant, two quarterings appearing complete, the other two partly hid in the folds of the drapery; one foot rests against a crescent, as the other formerly did against a lion statant; both crests of the Percies.

On a fillet around the upper part of the tomb:—

Consecrated to the Trinity in Unity, in the 42d year of his age, and the 42d of queen Elizabeth's reign.—Death destroys, and renews life.

On the north and south sides;

Under this tomb are interred, Francis and Mary Slingsby; Francis, leaving the university, served under king Henry VIII., as captain of horse, at the siege of Boulogne; and afterwards, at the battle of Musselburgh, was a general of the horse; in the reign of queen Mary, he commanded a troop of horse; and, in the following reign of queen Elizabeth, he was sent into the north, sole commissioner for settling disputes with the Scots; he died 4th of August, 1600, *aged* 78.

Mary, not less distinguished by her virtues, than by her birth, was the only sister of Thomas and Henry, earls of Northumberland; she was so sincerely devoted to the service of her Maker, as, to be justly called a

heavenly star of piety. In the 66th year of her age, she yielded her body to mortality, and resigned her soul to immortality.

This pair had 12 children, 9 sons and 3 daughters; the daughters died young; of the sons, 6 arrived to manhood, followed the court, and were employed in various negociations, in foreign parts, in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and as far as India; the seventh taking holy orders, and, being bachelor in divinity, became rector of Rathburne, in Northumberland.

Henry Slingsby, their heir, erected this monument, in 1601, *to record the nobility and the mortality of his relations.*

Under a whole length marble figure of sir William Slingsby, who is represented standing in a niche, in an easy attitude: His head reclines a little on one hand; the elbow resting on the guard of his sword; the other hand hangs down, and holds a shield, with the family arms; on his head, is a high-crowned hat; his hair and beard finely curled; he has on a buff jacket, boots, and spurs; the body has a gentle and most elegant reclination, and claims a place amongst the best sculptures, in our churches.

Sir William Slingsby, knight, of the renowned family of the Slingsby's, in Yorkshire, was the son of

sir Francis Slingsby, and Mary, the only sister of Thomas and Henry Percy, earls of Northumberland, a lady of the greatest worth and piety:—He was born at Knaresbrough, January 29th, 1562. *As a soldier, a courtier, and a magistrate, he distinguished himself under four princes.*

In queen Elizabeth's reign, he was commissary of the army, in the fortunate expedition to Cadiz, in 1596. *Under king James, he served at court, as honorary carver to the queen: In* 1603, *and during the same reign, when the king went to Scotland, he was constituted lord lieutenant of the county of Middlesex: He also filled the same post, with applause, in the succeeding reign of king Charles.*

August, 1624.—*I depart time, not tired of life, nor yet afraid of death.*

UNDER a whole-length figure of white marble, standing in a niche, and wrapt up in wet drapery, is the following:

Here lies sir Henry Slingsby, knight, son and heir of Francis and Mary Slingsby, who died 17th of December, 1634, *aged* 74.——*All is vanity.*

ON a large slab of black marble *(brought from the priory)*, six feet two inches long, by four feet six inches broad, and six inches thick.

This stone of St. Robert's, was brought here; and, under it, was laid Henry, son of Henry Slingsby, who,

*being expelled the house of commons, and all his goods confiscated, by an ordinance of parliament; nothing else remained for him to do, but to endeavour to save his soul. He suffered on the 8th day of June, 1658, in the 57th year of his age; on account of his fidelity to his king, and attachment to the laws of his country; being beheaded, by order of the tyrant, Cromwell, he was translated to a better place.**

Sir Thomas Slingsby, baronet, no degenerate heir of his father's virtues, placed this, in the year 1693.

On a monument of white marble, fixed against the wall, is inscribed:

"*Here lies the body of Dorothy Slingsby, late wife of sir Thomas Slingsby, of Scriven, bart., daughter and co-heir of George Craddock, of Careswell-castle, in Staffordshire, esq.; died, 24th of January,* 1673, *by whom he had* 3 *sons, Henry, Thomas, and George; and* 3 *daughters, Dorothy, Elizabeth, and Barbara.*"

On the south-side of the choir, is a chapel, formerly belonging to the Plumptons, of Plumpton; though no traces now remain here of that ancient family, except their arms, stained on glass, in the window. In the

* This gentleman wrote a diary of occurrences and observations, from the year 1638 to 1648; it abounds with curious matter; and records to posterity, that the writer was a person of the strictest piety, probity, and fortitude.

south-wall, are two apertures, adorned with gothic ornaments, but neither effigy nor inscription remain in either. A pedestal, projecting from the wall, and over it, the remains of a very neat canopy of tabernacle-work, mark the place where once an image stood.

THE seats on either side of the choir, and a pulpit facing the east-window, all appear to have been the work of ancient times, and seem as if divine service was celebrated here, in former ages, as it is at this day in the body of the church.

THE church appears not to have been much larger, before the reformation, than the present choir;—there were then no pews, or different apartments allowed, but the whole was common, and the assembly promiscuous. The present pews in the body of the church, were erected in the year, 1730.

ON the south-side of the communion-table, in the wall of the church, is the *piscina*;* and, near that, a seat, where the officiating priests sat, at intervals, during the solemnity of high mass.

* The *Piscina* were placed, not only near the high altar, but also in the ailes, and chantry-chapels, where there were side-altars, for private masses; and, in case any fly, or other insect, should fall into the chalice before consecration, it was directed to be thrown, together with the wine, into this receptacle; but, should this happen afterwards, it was directed to be burnt, *super Piscinam*.

Vide Gent. Mag., Aug., 1776.

On the north-side, is a black marble slab, with the arms of Stockdales, formerly of Bilton, well executed; under which, are inscriptions, to the memory of the following persons;

THOMAS STOCKDALE, obit - - - - - 1653
WILLIAM STOCKDALE - - - - - - - 1693
CHRISTOPHER STOCKDALE - - - - 1713
WILLIAM STOCKDALE - - - - - - - 1739

Within the rails,

ELIZABETH STOCKDALE, obit - - - 1694
CATHERINE WALTERS - - - - - - - 1705

In the list of the names and valuations of the benefices, within this diocese, in Stevens' Monasticon, vol. 1, page 53, the vicarage of Knaresbrough is valued at forty marks per annum; and, the prebend, at forty-four pounds per annum. The chantry of Mary Magdalen, in this church, founded by William Stable, of the yearly value of 4l. 13s. 3d.. The chantry of St. John, the baptist, in the said parish, of the yearly value of 5l. 2s. 4d.. The chantry of the virgin Mary, 2l. 16s. 8d.

	Feet.
Length of the church, from east to west, is -	123
Length of the north and south-ailes - - - - - -	75
Length of the cross-aile - - - - - - - - - - - -	75

Height of the roof - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 35
Height of the steeple - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 75

PARISH REGISTER,

BEGINS with the year 1561, in which year, there were 41 baptisms, 12 marriages, and 21 burials. Two hundred years after, *viz.*, 1761, there were 119 baptisms, 30 marriages, and 65 burials: and, in the year 1807, 156 baptisms, 63 marriages, and 129 burials*

IN the year 1645, soon after the surrender of Knaresbrough, to the forces of the parliament, I find the following note:

"MATTHEW BOOTH was admitted into the vicarage "of Knaresbrough, and elected minister, by the re- "signation of Mr. Roger Ateye, and the free choice "of the people."

THE singular mode of solemnizing marriages, that took place during Cromwell's usurpation, was strictly observed here, for near four years, during which time, sixty-six couple were joined together, before the civil magistrate. The gentlemen who were applied to in this case, for the most part, appear to have been Thomas Stockdale, esq., of Bilton-park, or sir Tho-

* If the usual method of estimating the population of a town, by multiplying the number of annual births by 27, be admitted, we shall find Knaresbrough contains upwards of four thousand inhabitants.

mas Mauleverer, bart., of Allerton-park, or the mayor of Ripon. The banns were published on three separate days before the marriage, sometimes at the market-cross, and sometimes in the church. The following is a copy of one of the certificates:

"March 30, 1651. Marmaduke Inman, and Pru-
" dence Lowcock, both of the parish of Knaresbrough,
" were this day married together, at Ripon; having first
" been published, three several market-days, in the
" market-place, at Knaresbrough, according to an act
" of parliament, and no exceptions made. In the
" presence of Thomas Davie, and Anthony Simpson."

VICARS OF KNARESBROUGH.

Richard de Clifton	1330
Thomas Halthorpe	1391
John Burton	1392
John Brown	1424
John Knaresbrough	1561
Percival Broadbelt	1616
William Broadbelt	1616
Abraham Rhodes	1636
Roger Ateye	1642
Matthew Booth	1645
John Levet	1668
Leonard Ash	1692
Joshua Glover	1716

THOMAS COLLINS - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1735
ANDREW CHEAP - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1788
ANDREW CHEAP, nephew of the above - - - 1804

THE FREE-SCHOOL,

SITUATED on the south-east side of the church-yard, was endowed by the rev. Robert Chaloner, a native of Goldesburgh, rector of Amersham, in Buckinghamshire, in the year 1616. The present building was erected by subscription, anno 1741.

Over the door, is this inscription.

Hoc Gymnasium Impensis
Collatitiis extructum fuit.
Anno Domini, M,DCC,XLI.

MR. ANTHONY ACHAM, of Holborn, London, left to the poor of Knaresbrough, in the year 1638, the sum of six pounds per annum, to be distributed in bread, the last sunday in every second month.

JOHN, lord Craven, left to the poor of Knaresbrough, in the year 1647, the sum of two hundred pounds, which was vested in the purchase of lands, at Scotton, and now lets for 34l. a year, or upwards.

MR. WILLIAM CARTER, left to the poor of the parish of Knaresbrough, in the year 1699, one close, lying in Scriven-fields, called "Carmires," containing two acres, and one rood, or thereabouts.

Mr. Andrew Holden, in the year 1707, left to the poor of Knaresbrough, twenty-pounds.

Charity-School,

IN

THE HIGH-STREET.

Over the entrance, is the following inscription:

This School was endowed by the late Thomas Richardson, esq., in the year 1765, with this house; and, by his will, in 1775, with a sum of money, with whtch, an estate of £45 per annum, situate in Folly-foot, was purchased by the trustees appointed in, and by the deed of endowment. The land-tax of the estate, which amounted to £1. 6s. per annum; was redeemed by subscription of several of the inhabitants of Knaresbrough.

Benefactions to the school,

	£.	s.	d.
1770 Danson Roundell, esq. - -	42	0	0
14th April, 1795, Mr. John Simpson, High-street, - - - - - - - - -	10	0	0
6th May, 1803, Mrs. Ann Shatwell,	21	0	0
1st July, 1803, Mr. Christr. Walton,	20	0	0
13th July, 1803, Mr. James Collins,	100	0	0
30th May, 1804, Mr. John Walton,	100	0	0
and by will, - - - - - - - -	200	0	0

5th June, 1804, Mr. M. BROADBELT, 10 : 10 : 0
Mrs. ANN BROADBELT, 25 : 0 : 0

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS

WERE begun here on the 30th of January, 1785, when near five hundred children were entered on that truly laudable establishment.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT

FOR

Knaresbrough.

THIS town was summoned to send members to parliament, in the first year of queen Mary, 1553, on the first of October; from which time, it has returned two representatives. The right of election being in the resident inhabitants, holders of burgage tenures, of which, the number originally was eighty-eight.

1553. Reginald Beisley—Ralph Scrope.
1554. Edw. Napper—John Long.
1555. Humphrey Fisher, knt.—Thomas Chaloner, knt.
1557. Henry Darcy—Thomas Ashill.
1562. Henry Gates, knt.—William Strickland; in whose places (chose already for Scarbro,) Christopher Tamworth, and Robert Bowes, were elected.
1571. George Bowes, knt.—James Cade.

1572. Francis Slingsby—Richard Banks.
1585. Edw. Pooley—Francis Slingsby.
1586. Francis Palmer—William Davidson.
1588. Thomas Preston—Francis Harrie.
1592. Samuel Fox—Simon Willis.
1597. Hugh Beeston—William Slingsby.
1601. Henry Slingsby—Wm. Slingsby.
1614. Henry Slingsby ——————.
1620. Richard Hutton—Henry Slingsby.
1626. Henry Benson—Richard Hutton.
1640. Henry Slingsby, bart.*—Henry Benson.
1641. A new writ for election, instead of Mr. Henry Benson, rendered incapable ever to sit, for granting protections to divers persons, who were not his menial servants.—Mr. Dearlove, his son-in-law, unduly elected.
1642. William Constable, bart.—Thomas Stockdale.
1658. Slingsby Bethel.—Robert Walters.
1660. William Stockdale,—Hugh Bethel.
1661. Sir John Crossland—William Thompson.
1678. Sir Thomas Slingsby—William Stockdale.
1685. Sir Henry Slingsby—William Stockdale.
1688. Double return; petitions of Thomas Fawkes, esq., and lord Latimer, referred: Report resolved, that Mr. Fawkes is duly elected.

* In sir Henry Slingsby's diary, is the following note, respecting the election, in 1640: "There is an evil custom at such elections, to bestow "wine on all the town, which cost me sixteen pounds, at least."

1689. Double return; petitions of Thomas Fawkes, esq., and sir Henry Slingsby, referred: Report made, right of election agreed to be in the burgage-holders. Resolved, that Mr. Fawkes is duly elected, return amended.

1690. Thomas Fawkes—Christopher Stockdale.

8695. Robert Byerley—Christopher Stockdale.

1713. Henry Slingsby—Francis Fawkes.

1714. Earl of Monthrath—Robert Hitch.*

1715. Petition of several burgesses referred; leave given to withdraw it.

1722. Richard Arundel—Sir Henry Slingsby.

1758. The hon. Robert Boyle—Sir Henry Slingsby.

1761. Lord John Cavendish—Sir Henry Slingsby.

1765. Sir Anthony Abdy—Lord John Cavendish.

1768. Sir Anthony Abdy—R. B. Walsingham.

1775. Lord G. H. Cavendish—R. B. Walsingham.

1780. Lord Duncannon—R. B. Walsingham.

1781. James Hare—in the room of R. B. Walsingham, lost on board the Thunderer, man-of-war.

1784. Lord Duncannon—James Hare.

1796. Lord John Townshend—James Hare.

1804. William Cavendish, in the room of James Hare, deceased.

1806. Lord John Townshend—Lord Duncannon.

1807. Lord John Townshend—Lord Ossulston.

* The practice of purchasing burgage houses, began about this time.

Popular Customs,

OBSERVED HERE.

On easter-sunday, the men take off the women's shoes, which are only to be redeemed by a present. On the day following, the women retaliate, and treat the men in like manner, by taking off their hats. This is supposed to be the remains of a festival, called *Hoketide*, instituted in memory of the sudden death of king Hardiknute, and the downfall of the Danes, in 1042.

ST. CRISPIN.

Crispin and Crispianus, two brothers, born at Rome, travelled to Soissons, in France, where they exercised the trade of shoemakers; but the governor, discovering them to be christians, caused them to be beheaded, about the year 303; from which time, the craft made choice of them for their tutelar saints. The feast is observed here regularly, on the 25th of October.

ST. CATHERINE.

A festival observed on the 25th of November, by the people employed in the different branches of the linen manufactory. Every trade having formerly a patron saint, Catherine was chose by this community, on account of her suffering martyrdom, on a parti-

cular sort of wheel, which, it is supposed, resembled one of those used in spinning flax; and called, to this day, a Catherine-wheel. She is said to have suffered by order of the tyrant Maxentius, about the year 306.

THE SWORD-DANCE

Is still practiced here, during the Christmas holy-days. It is a very ancient custom, and is performed much in the same manner, as described by Olaus Magnus, in his history of the northern nations: "First, with their swords sheathed, and erect in "their hands, they dance in a triple round: Then, "with their drawn swords, held erect as before: Af-"terwards, extending them from hand to hand, "they lay hold of each other's hilt, and point, while "they are wheeling more moderately round, and "changing their order, throw themselves into a fi-"gure of a hexagon, which they call a rose—but, "presently raising, and drawing back their swords, they "undo that figure, to form (with them) a four-square "rose, that may rebound over the head of each. At "last, they dance rapidly backwards; and, vehemently "rattling the sides of their swords together, conclude "the sport," which seems to have been the invention of a warlike people, and probably derived from our saxon ancestors.

THE DROPPING-WELL;

OR,

Petrifying-Spring,

Is situated in the LONG-WALK,* close by the river Nidd. This spring rises at the foot of a lime-stone rock, about 40 yards from the bank of the river; and, after running about 20 yards, it divides, and spreads itself over the top of the rock; from whence, it trickles down very fast, from 30 or 40 places, into a channel, hollowed for the purpose, every drop, creating a musical kind of tinkling, owing probably, to the concavity of the rock; which, bending in a circular projection, from the bottom to the top, its brow over-hangs about five yards. This rock, which is about 10 yards high, 16 long, and from 10 to 16 broad, about the year 1704, started from the common bank, and left a chasm between them, from a yard and a-half, to 3 yards wide; over which chasm, the water passes by an aqueduct, formed for the purpose: The whole rock is cloathed with verdure, amongst which, in the summer season, are seen ASH, ALDER, ELM, IVY, GERANIUMS, WOOD-MERCURY, HART'S-TONGUE, LADIES'-MANTLE, COWSLIPS, &c.. Dr. Short observes, that this water abounds with fine particles of

* This walk was laid out, and planted on each side with trees, by sir Henry Slingsby, bart., about the year 1739.

a nitrous earth, which it deposits, only when in a languid motion, and leaves its incrustations on the leaves, moss, &c., that it meets with, in trinkling so slowly through the cavities of the rock. The spring, is supposed to send forth 20 gallons in a minute. Here are also seen pieces of moss, bird's-nests, with their eggs, and a variety of other articles, some of them very curious, which have been incrusted or petrified by the water. Tradition tells us, that near this rock, the famous Yorkshire sybil, MOTHER SHIPTON, was born, about the year 1488: She married Tobias Shipton, of Shipton, near York; and, from this match, derived the name of Mother Shipton. Many tales of her skill in futurity, are still related in this part of the country; the whole of which, including a series of succeeding events, are stated to have been delivered to the abbot of Beverley, and to have been since preserved in MS., in lord P—s's family.

FROM the Dropping-well, the walk extends along the river-side to the HIGH-BRIDGE; and, as the river meanders very much, you have, every ten or twenty yards, a new point of view; which, though composed of the same objects, is surprisingly diversified and variegated. From some parts of this walk are seen, on the opposite hill, the venerable ruins of the CASTLE, the HERMITAGE, &c., with a charming intermixture of ROCKS and TREES, over which, part of the TOWER of KNARESBROUGH CHURCH makes its

appearance: Upon the whole, it is a place where nature hath elegantly disposed every ingredient she could bestow, to form a cheerful and pleasing scene. Many of the trees in this walk, have been marked with the sylvan pen of rural lovers, which is a very ancient custom, as appears by the following passage in Propertius, written near two thousand years ago:—

"Ah quoties teneras resonant mea verba sub umbras
"Scribitur & vestris. Cynthia corticibus," Eleg. xviii.

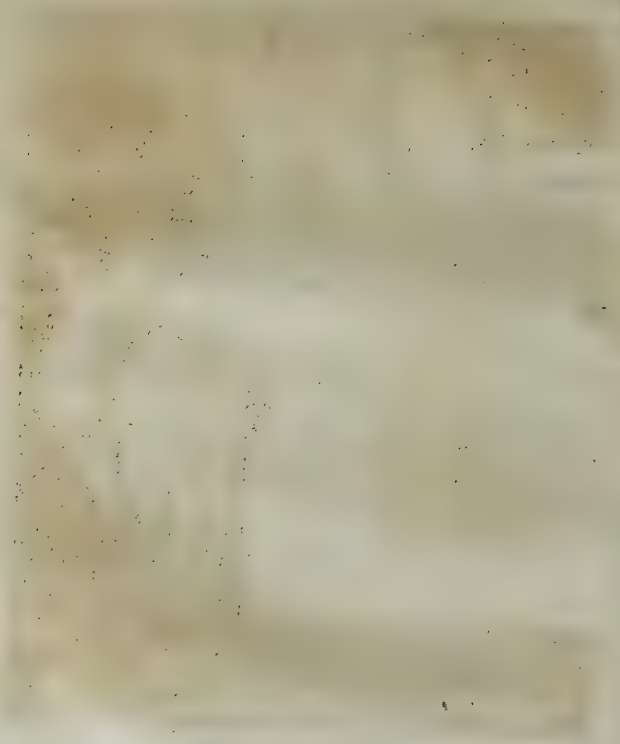
RETURNING from the Dropping-well, repassing the bridge, and turning on the right, you arrive at

ST. ROBERT's CHAPEL.

ON one side of the entrance, under a shade of spreading and pendent ivy, is the figure of a KNIGHT TEMPLAR,* cut in the rock, in the act of drawing his sword, to defend the place, from the violence of rude intruders. The chapel is elegantly hollowed out of the solid rock, its roof and altar, beautifully adorned with gothic ornaments; behind the altar, is a large niche, where formerly stood an image; and, on each side, is a place for the holy-water; here are also the figures of three heads, designed, (as is supposed), for

* "Carv'd on a rock, and near the door,
"An armed warrior stands;
"Who seems to guard the sacred place,
"From rude and hostile hands."

St Roberts Chapel
KNARESBROUGH



an emblematical allusion to the order of the monks of the once neighbouring priory; by some of whom they were probably cut; the order was styled, *Sanctæ Trinitatis.* At some distance, is another head, said to represent that of John the baptist, to whom this chapel is supposed to have been dedicated. In the floor, is a cavity, where formerly some ancient relic was deposited. This chapel is ten feet six inches long, nine feet wide, and seven feet six inches high.

In the year 1799, was found in the garden, near this chapel, a gold ring, neatly ornamented on the outside, with the figures of roses, and branches of palm; on the inside, was a cross, similar to that worn formerly on the breast, by the monks of the neighbouring priory, with the following motto: DEO VOUS AMOUR.

In 1803, another ring was found in the same garden, inscribed; ME. MEN. TO. MO. RI.

Near this place are several dwellings, scooped out of the rock, that are at present, and have been inhabited by families from time immemorial; some consisting of several apartments, accommodated with chimnies, windows, and other conveniences, fashioned out of the rock, with great ingenuity. These sort of habitations, are the most ancient of any in this island, or perhaps in the world. The most extraordinary of

these, is a large cavern, called "THE ROCK-HOUSE," supposed to have been the retreat of some of those banditti, who, in former times, infested the neighbouring forest. Under a large rock, covered with ivy, are a few steps, that lead down into this singular abode; which consisted of three apartments, one of which was walled up some years ago. The present occupiers, are an industrious weaver, and his family, who have formed a small piece of ground, near their subterraneous dwelling, into a very neat garden.

St. ROBERT, the reputed founder of this chapel, was the son of Tooke Flower, mayor of York, in the reign of Richard the first; being remarkable, from his youth, for learning and piety; and, after having spent some years in the monasteries of Whitby and Fountains, was made abbot of New-minster, in Northumberland, which dignity, he soon after relinquished, and retired to a solitary hermitage amongst the rocks at Knaresbrough; after living here some time, a lady of the Percy family, gave him the chapel of St. Hilda, situated at a place, now called St. Hile's Nook,* with some land adjoining: here, he led a life of the greatest austerity, and the fame of his sanctity became universal. William Estotville, then lord of Knaresbrough, from being his persecutor, became his benefactor, and gave him all the land, from his cell, to

* This place is still called Chapel-field; part of the foundation of the chapel yet remains, near Rofarlington.

Grimbald-bridge: King John also gave him forty acres of land, in Swinesco.

Numerous and extraordinary, are the miracles said to have been performed by him: such as taming wild-beasts, causing deer to become so tractable, as to yield their necks to the yoke, and assist in the services of agriculture; and some others, too extraordinary to mention. Notwithstanding which, it is certain, that while he resided at Fountains-abbey, he was indefatigable in labour, diligent in reading and meditation, devout in prayer, wise in council, and eloquent in speech.

After living to a great age, a remarkable example of piety and benevolence, he died, beloved and lamented by all who knew him. The monks of Fountains, desiring to have his remains interred in their monastery, would have taken his body away by force, had they not been prevented, by a company of armed men, sent for that purpose, from the castle. He was interred in his own chapel, of the holy-cross, at the place where the priory was afterwards founded. Robert was succeeded by his associate Ivo, an hermit, in the chapel of the holy-cross, who had all Robert's possessions confirmed to him, by royal grant, bearing date, at Pontefract, in the twelfth year of the reign of Henry III., anno 1227——*Vide Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. 2d, page* 863.

MATTHEW PARIS observes, that in the year 1209, the fame of Robert, the hermit of Knaresbrough, was universal, and, that a medicinal oil flowed from his tomb.*

ABOVE the chapel, is the HERMITAGE, a cell formed of petrifactions, moss, and other substances. Within, is the figure of a hermit, sitting in a contemplative attitude; with the book, beads, cross, and skull, so well imitated, as to surprise every visitor, and does great credit to the ingenious artist, Wm. Fryer.

ABOVE the hermitage, near the top of the rock, is the FORT, whose embattled wall, pointed cannon, and waving flag, is certainly a very striking representation of chateau de Espagne.

THE house was formed out of the rock, with great labour, by a poor weaver and his son, who were sixteen years, in completing it. They not only formed the interior of the dwelling, but cut the cliff into terraces, rising above each other, and extending on both sides the house, along the edge of the precipice, forming very agreeable walks, planted on each side with a great variety of shrubs, and flowers. Here are also arbours

* In the Harleian collection, No. 3775, there is his life, wrote by Robert Stodeley.

with seats, placed in various situations, a green-house, and an excellent tea-room, for the reception of company. The poor man is every day endeavouring to give some additional decoration to this romantic place, which, in gratitude to his principal benefactress, the truly noble, and good DUCHESS of BUCCLEUGH, he has named FORT-MONTAGUE. He also acknowledges, the liberal encouragement he has experienced from sir THOMAS SLINGSBY, bart., the proprietor of the place, and the adjoining lands.

THE view, from this lofty situation, consists of all the variety of pleasing objects, that a well cultivated country can furnish; many of the beauties of the vale below, are also seen from hence, with peculiar advantage. The HOUSES, and GARDENS on one side of the valley, rising in gradation above each other; the HILLY-GROUNDS on the other side, wooded to the water's edge, the RIVER, winding out of sight; the RUINS of the CASTLE; the BRIDGE, and patricularly, the LITTLE ISLAND, near the dropping-well, covered with verdure, render this view the most romantic and pleasing, that imagination can conceive.

FROM St. Robert's chapel, to the PRIORY, is about half-a-mile; the river on one side, and the bleaching-grounds, on the other; at the end of which, a most delightful avenue presents itself; on one side, is a row of lofty trees, through which, the river appears like

the glossy surface of a mirror; and, on the other, a range of rocks, partly concealed by wood, and natural festoons of pendent ivy; the view is terminated by a small but elegant house, so charmingly situated, as to form a complete picture of rural elegance. This house stands within the precincts of

THE PRIORY,

FOUNDED here by Richard Plantagenet, second son of king John, earl of Cornwall, and king of the Romans, about the year 1257, for a society of friars, of the order of the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of captives; they wore white robes, with a red and blue cross upon their breasts; their revenues were divided into three parts, viz. one, for their own support; a second, to relieve the poor; and a third part, to redeem such christian captives as were, or should be taken by the infidels.

ON this house, was conferred all the possessions of St. Robert, and his successor Ivo, as will appear by the following charter, of the 5th of Edward II., which confirms the donation made by the earl of Cornwall, to the brethern of the Holy Trinity, at Knaresbrough.

"The king, &c. We have perused the charter of our "late father, Edward the first, king of England, made "to the brethern of Knaresbrough, in these words—

The Gateway of the Priory at Knaresborough

" Edward the king, &c. We have also perused the " charter of our late sovereign, Richard, king of Eng- " land, and the earl of Cornwall, our uncle, which he " made to the brethern of the order of the Holy Trinity, " for the redemption of captives at Knaresbrough, in " these words: To all to whom these presents shall " come; Richard, earl of Cornwall, greeting, Know " ye, that we have given and granted, and by this, our " present charter, have confirmed, to the brethern of " the order of the Holy Trinity, at Knaresbrough, for " the happiness of us, and the souls of our predeces- " sors and successors, the chapel of St. Robert, at " Knaresbrough, with the advowson of the church at " Hampsthwaite, and all the appurtenances, which " our late sovereign king John, our father, granted " to the aforesaid Robert, in his life-time; and also, " that field, which is called, "Swinesco,"* with a cer- " tain wood adjoining, which is called, "HALYKELD- " SYKES,"† on the north-side of the river Nidd, as " far as the Hanging-bridge; and, on the other side " of the said river, towards the north-west, as far as " the road which turns from Knaresbrough, towards " HEYWRA, all that land, which is called "BEL- " MOND,"‡ between the forest and the little park

* Swine-pasture; now called Long-flat.

† Holy-spring syke—St. Robert's well is here.

‡ Belmond—*Fine hill.* The beautiful gate of the temple, is styled by Fuller, in his church-history of Palestine, *La Belle Porte.*

" of Knaresbrough;* and also, all that land, with " the appurtenances, which is called Spittle-crofts,† " towards the forest, on the left-hand. Moreover, " we give and grant, to our brethren, aforesaid, and " their successors, pasturage for twenty cows, with " their calves, for three years, in Hampsthwaite; " and also, for three hundred sheep, and forty pigs, " in Okeden, without paying any acknowledgment; " and, if they would have more, let them pay for " them as others, for our pastures, woods, and " parks: To have and to hold, the said chapel, with " the advowson of the said church, and all others, " the aforesaid lands, with their appurtenances, from " us and our heirs, to our brethren aforesaid, and " their successors, well, and in peace, freely and " quietly, exempted from all secular duty, tax, cus- " tom, or demand, belonging to us, or our heirs, as " pure and perpetual alms; saving to us, and our " heirs, our WILD BEASTS, that may have free li- " berty to range about in the aforesaid land, as they " used to have before; and also, that our people of " Knaresbrough shall partake of all the aforesaid " lands, after our brethren aforesaid, shall have taken " possession, with their cattle, except Swinesco, and

* Bilton-park.

† *Spital*, a contraction of *hospital*. *Hermitage* and *hospital* were anciently terms of the same import: they were usually placed at the conjunction of several roads, for the relief of poor distressed travellers; and, here it is probable, one of those buildings formerly stood.

"the culture of the old park, which shall remain quiet "and free from all communication, for our brethren "aforesaid; and we, and our heirs, will warrant the "said chapel* and lands, with the advowson of the "said church and pasture, to our brethren aforesaid, "as free, pure, and perpetual alms, against all per- "sons whatsoever, as long as our brethren aforesaid, "shall live in the said place; and, that this our gift, "grant, and confirmation of our charter, may remain "firm and valid, we have caused these presents to "be sealed, these being witnesses,

"WILLIAM DE ROSS," &c.

WILLIAM LE ZOUCH, archbishop of York, published an indulgence, of forty days relaxation, &c., to those who liberally contributed to the church, and house of St. Robert.

HENRY BOWETT, archbishop of York, also granted ample indulgence to all who would help to support the said house.

THE patronage of the churches of Hampsthwaite, Pannal, Fewstone, and Whixley, belonged to this house.

ANNO 1296, Edward I. granted his protection

* Chapel of the Holy-Cross.

and licence to John Sperry. Robert de Bonville, Robert de Calverton, and William de Ebor, proctors of this house, to collect alms for five years, for the redemption of captives, in the holy-land.

THIS house was endowed at the dissolution, according to Dugdale, with 30l. 10s. 11d. per annum. Thomas Kent, the last prior, surrendered it in December, 1539, 282 years after its foundation; when there remained the following pensions:

	£.	s.	d.
THOMAS KENT, prior	13	6	8
JOHN TURNBULL	5	0	0
ROBERT GIBSON	4	13	4
THOMAS GREEN	4	0	0
THOMAS YORK	4	0	0
RICHARD BRANSTON	4	0	0

THE site, with all its dependencies, was granted the 7th of Edward VI., to Francis, earl of Shrewsbury;* soon after which, it became the property of the Slingsby's, in which family it hath ever since remained; sir Thomas Slingsby, bart., being the present owner. The chapel, priory, and other buildings, are now en-

* In this grant, the following places near the priory, are particularly mentioned, viz. All the site of the said priory, with one mill, three granaries, one barn, one dove-coat, Long-orchard, Bath-orchard, Sheep-close, Esper, Conyard, Lathe-hill, great and little Quarrel-field, Strawberry-field, Long-flat, and Well-flat.

tirely demolished; whose ruins, overgrown with grass, lie scattered about the place, in many a mouldering heap; a single grave-stone, at the foot of an aged ash-tree, marks the place of sepulture; on which, some years since, this inscription was discernible:

J: O: Y HIC: JACET. I BEMER. B R. O. V.

THE situation is in a retired and beautiful vale of WOOD, WATER, and ROCKS, and justifies the choice of the founder; such a sequestered site must have been favorable to the solemn melancholy of a monastic life. In the opposite wood, called "Birkham-wood," during the summer evenings, the nightingale

—"Sings darkling; and, in shadiest covert hid,
"Tunes her nocturnal note."

WITHIN the precincts of this priory, are still found many rare plants, and shrubs, not to be found in any other part of this neighbourhood, which gives reason to suppose, they were brought here and planted by the monks, during the flourishing state of that fraternity. The late Dr. Hutchinson, had, in his museum, several elegant pieces of sculpture, also found here.

The ARMS *of the earl of Cornwall, and used by the* PRIORY OF KNARESBROUGH.

THE remains of the fish-ponds here, shew them to have been of a singular construction, and so situated, that the water might be drawn off at pleasure; one of these ponds measures fifty-eight feet long, and thirty-five broad; the other, is the same breadth, but twenty-six feet longer: near these, is a large drain, capable of receiving the water of both, being six feet deeper than either of the ponds, 206 feet long, and twenty broad. They are called the Asper-ponds; a name, probably retained ever since the monks resided here, and, ap-

plicable to their present appearance, being surrounded by irregular ground, overgrown with thorns and briars.

On the 30th of May, 1805, as two labourers were employed in taking down an old wall, within the precincts of this place, they discovered a large quantity of silver coin, amounting to near 16 hundred pieces, mostly of the coinage of Edward I., whose head is represented on each, crowned with an open crown of 3 fleurs-de-lis, with 2 rays, or lesser flowers, not raised: and circumscribed E. D. W. R. ANG. DNS. HYB. *i. e.* Edward, king of England, and lord of Ireland. On the reverse, is a cross, with 3 pellets in each quarter: circumscribed, CIVITAS CANTOR, *i. e.* coined at the city of Canterbury. There were others coined at York, Durham, and Newcastle.

Leaving the priory, and following down the course of the river, you arrive at Grimbald-bridge, near which is

ST. ROBERT's CAVE,

An hermitage; the interior part, formed out of the rock, yet remains, but, so filled with rubbish, as to render the entrance rather difficult; the roof is covered with rude carvings of crosses, initials of names, &c.. At the farthest part of the cave, is a small recess, which seems to have served for a pantry; the places where the shelves have been fixed, are yet evident.

Above the entrance, on the front of the rock, are the remains of an upper appartment, the ascent to which, was by a small flight of steps, cut in the rock, part of which, are yet discernible, on that side of the rock, next the bridge. The front of this dreary mansion, which extended some yards farther towards the river, is entirely demolished.

THIS cave, was also remarkable for a circumstance that led to the discovery of the long-concealed murder of Daniel Clark; in consequence of which, Eugene Aram, the criminal, was brought to justice, after making a most ingenious defence, worthy of a better cause.

ON the opposite bank of the river, stands a high rock, called "GRIMBALD-CRAGG;" from the top of which, is a fine prospect of the subjacent VALE, the RIVER, BIRKHAM-WOOD, and the lofty summit of ALMIAS-CLIFF.

ON one side of the rock, is a cavern, which, by the rude remains of a chimney, and window, seems to have been once the residence of some human being, probably, another hermit, of the name of GRIMBALD, to whose memory this rock, (by bearing his name,) is a lasting memorial. Grimbald, is a name that frequently occurs, in the early part of the church history of Britain. St. Grimbald, whose memory is celebrat-

ed in the old english calendar, on the 10th of July, was living in the year 882.

On the east-side of the town, is

HAY-PARK,*

Containing about 1200 acres;† which were granted, by the crown, to an ancestor of the late lord Bingley; and afterwards, came into the possession of sir John Hewley, knt., some time member of parliament, for the city of York. In 1641, the keeper's-lodge, was the only house in the park: after that period, it was gradually divided into farms, cleared, and cultivated. Sir John Hewley, died in the year 1697; and his lady, did, by indenture, dated 12th and 18th of January, 1704, convey this estate to seven trustees, who were to apply the annual rents thereof, to certain pious uses.

John Ross, of Warwick, asserts, the first park in England to have been made by Henry I., at Woodstock, in the year 1119; but, Spelman proves, from doomsday-book, and other authorities, there were

* *Hay;* a separate enclosure, within a forest or park, fenced with a rail, or hedge, or both. *Blount.*

† It appears by a perambulation, made in the year 1612, to have been paled round.

parks in the time of the Saxons, who called them deer-folds. *Kennet.*

JOHN METCALF, born at Knaresbrough, in the year 1717, lost his sight when only four years old. Being instructed to play on the violin, he afterwards, attended as a musician at the Queen's-head, High-Harrogate, for many years; and, was the first person who set up a wheel-carriage, for the conveyance of company, to and from the places of public resort, in that neighbourhood. In the year 1745, he engaged to serve as musician, in colonel Thornton's volunteers, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. Being soon released, he returned to Knaresbrough, and commenced common-carrier, betwixt that town and York, and often served as a guide in intricate roads, over the forest, during the night, or when the paths were covered with snow; nor, was any person more eager in the chase, which he would follow, either on foot, or on horseback, with the greatest avidity. Strange as this may appear to those who can see, the employment he has followed for more than forty years past, is still more extraordinary, and one of the last, to which we could suppose a blind man would ever turn his attention—that of projecting and contracting for the making of high-roads, building bridges, houses, &c.! With no other assistance, than a long staff in his hand, he would ascend the precipice, explore the valley, and [illegible] of

each, its form, and situation. The plans which he designs, and the estimates which he makes, are done by a method peculiar to himself; and, which he cannot well convey the meaning of to others. This extraordinary man is now (1808) living, and in the 93d year of his age.

STAGE II.

Forest of Knaresbrough.—Harrogate.—Harlow-Hill.—Pannal.—Beckwith-Shaw.—Hawwray-Park.—Fewstone.—Hampsthwaite.—Clint.—Killinghall.

ON the arrival of the Romans, in this island, they found the woods and mountains abounding with animals, savage and domestic; but, upon the enclosing and cultivating the most fruitful parts, the wild-beasts fled into the wild, woody, and desolate tracts of land, where they found shelter, and fed undisturbed; whereby, all those parts became replenished with all sorts of game, especially the wild-boar, and the red and fallow-deer. These several extents of ground, were afterwards called forests. William the conqueror, not only seized upon all these forests; but, pretended an absolute right over them, and instituted new and arbitrary laws concerning them, unknown before in this kingdom: he confined all hunting or fowling, in any of these forests to himself, or, such as he should permit or appoint. He punished, with the loss of eyes, any that were convicted of killing the wild-boar, the

stag, or the roebuck. The british forests, also, contained the wild-bull, the wolf, and the bear.

In the reigns of William Rufus, and Henry I., it was less criminal to destroy a man, than a beast of chase.

Peter of Blois, who was preceptor to king Henry II., tells us, that when that prince was not reading, or at council, he had always in his hand a sword or hunting-spear, or a bow and arrows; the spear was used against the wild-boars, which were then in our forests; and, adding greatly to the danger, added also, to the honor of the recreation.

The prelates, also, indulged themselves much in the pleasures of the chase; the see of Norwich, being at one time, possessed of 13 parks; not regarding the advice of the good king Edgar: "Docemus etiam, ut sarcedos, non fit venator, neque accipitrarius, neque potator, sed incumbat suis libris sicut ordinem ipsius decet."

The forest of Knaresbrough extends, from east to west, upwards of 20 miles; and, in some places, is 8 miles in breadth. By the general survey, completed in the year 1086, we find there were then only 4 townships in this forest, *i. e.* Birstwith, Fewstone, Beckwith, and Rosset. Two hundred and eighty-two years

afterwards, namely, in the year 1368, there appears to have been 3 principal towns, and 16 hamlets, many of which, had originated from waste lands, after the conquest:

1. THRUSCROSS; with its seven hamlets, HILL, BRAMLEY, PADSIDE, THORNTHWAITE, MENWITH, HOLME, and DARLEY.

2. CLINT; with its five hamlets, BIRSTWITH, FELLESCLIFFE, FEARNHILL, HAMPSTHWAITE, and ROWDEN.

3. KILLINGHALL; with its four hamlets, BECKWITH, ROSSETT, BILTON, and HARROGATE.

THESE have since been divided into eleven constableries: BILTON-with-HARROGATE, KILLINGHALL, CLINT, HAMPSTHWAITE, FELLESCLIFFE, BIRSTWITH, MENWITH-with-DARLEY, THRUSCROSS, TIMBLE, CLIFTON, and PANNAL.

HARROGATE.

THIS hamlet hath apparently originated from a few cottages, erected near a part of the road, or gate, leading from Knaresbrough to Heywra-park, and from that circumstance, called Heywragate*.

* Vide a grant of lands to St. Robert.

To this place, during the summer months, the nobility and gentry resort, from all parts of Great-Britain, and Ireland, to drink the waters, for which Harrogate is so deservedly celebrated; nor can any part of Britain boast a more healthy situation, or a purer air.

THESE medicinal waters are of two sorts, the chalybeate, and the sulphur; of the former, there are two springs at High-Harrogate; the most ancient of which, is situated opposite the Granby-inn, and called,

THE OLD-SPAW,

DISCOVERED by captain William Slingsby, in the year 1571, who made several trials of it, and, preferring it to the Saviniere, in Germany, ordered it to be enclosed and taken care of: after which, it was much resorted to. Dr. Bright wrote the first treatise on its virtues and uses; Dr. Dean, in 1626; Dr. Stanhope, in 1631; Dr. French, in 1651; Dr. Neale, in 1656; Dr. Simpson, in 1668.

DR. GEORGE NEALE, who attended this place about the time of the above date, observes, they were in danger of losing the spring, by digging too deep (when they made the terrace) on the west and north-west sides.

THE terrace was sixty yards square, and enclosed

the well in the middle of the area. Upon the top, was a firm and dry walk, affording a view of a large extent of country. Here, the company amused themselves during the intervals of drinking the water; and, to prevent any one from claiming the land enclosed by these walks, the following inscription was cut on a stone, on the west-side of the well; near which it still lies, but, little of the terrace now remains:

ALL THIS
GROUND
WITHIN THESE WALKES,
BELONGES TO THE FORIST OF
KNARESBOROVGH: 1656.
JOHN STEVENSON.

THE dome that now encloses this spring, was built, in the year 1786, at the expence of ALEXANDER LORD LOUGHBOROUGH, about which time, his lordship ordered the plantation to be laid out on his estate here, consisting of oak, ash, fir, sycamore, beech hornbeam, american-chesnut, mountain-ash, poplar, &c., which now afford a very agreeable shade, to a walk, eight feet wide, and two miles long: It is certainly a great improvement to Harrogate, which, Dr. Smollet (about 30 years ago,) described,* as a "wild common, "bare and bleak, without tree or shrub, or the least

* Vide Humphry Clinker.

"signs of cultivation." This estate, consisting of 156 acres, was lately purchased by J. Jaques, M. D..

About half-a-mile west of the Old-spaw, is

THE TEWIT-WELL.*

This is also a chalybeate water, and differs very little from the former. Dr. Monro, speaking of these springs, says, the water of the Old-spaw, strikes a light red purple, when six drops of tincture of galls are mixed with a glass-full of it. As it sprung from the earth, it was twelve grains, in a pint, lighter than common water. Evaporated, a gallon yielded at one time a scruple, and at another, only eight grains, of which, above one half was earth.

The water of the Tewit-well, when evaporated, a gallon yielded, at one time, thirteen grains; at another, nineteen grains of sediment, of which, three fifths was a calcareous earth, the other two fifths, set to crystalize, projected crystals of a calcarious glauber-salt: Both these waters mix smooth with milk, but curdle soap.

THE SULPHUR-WELLS,

Situated at Low-Harrogate, each enclosed in a building of stone. This water was not known, till

* The Tewit, or Lapwing, is a constant visiter here.

many years after the discovery of the steel-waters, at High-Harrogate; and, when known, was for a long time supposed either too offensive or too dangerous to be taken internally; and, therefore, at first, only used as a wash, in diseases of the skin; but, time and experience have proved its virtues; and, before the year 1700, it was used both externally and internally, by all ranks of people, with amazing success, in scorbutic and other diseases. Dr. Monro, in treating of these sulphur-waters, observes, that, in small quantities, they are good alteratives, and, when drank in large quantities, are strongly purgative: they have been much used, and found extremely serviceable in cutaneous disorders, and scrofulous cases; and, amongst the best remedies for destroying and evacuating worms, and their nidus, and extremely useful, where the digestion has been bad, and the bowels and intestines full of viscid slimy matter, and assists in removing many chronic obstructions.

In the year 1783, a spring was discovered in the garden of the Crescent-inn, at Low-Harrogate, which, being of a middle nature, between the sulphur and chalybeate, and containing the ingredients of both, is peculiarly suited to diseases of the chronic kind.

Dr. Thomas Short wrote an account of these springs, in his history of mineral waters, published in 1735.

Dr. William Alexander wrote plain and easy directions for the use of these waters, about the year 1773; the third edition of which, was published in 1787.

Dr. Joshua Walker, physician to the Leeds infirmary, published an essay on these waters, and those of Thorp-Arch, in 1784.

Dr. Thomas Garnett published a treatise on these waters, in the year 1793, which hath passed through several editions; in the last of which, an appendix of cases is added, by Dr. John Jaques, resident-physician, at Harrogate.

In the act of parliament obtained for the enclosure of this forest, the following clause was inserted, for the preservation and protection of these springs:

"And, whereas, there are within the said constableries of Bilton-with-Harrogate, and Beckwith-with-Rossett, or one of them, certain wells or springs, or medicinal waters, commonly called Harrogate-spaws; to which, during the summer season, great numbers of persons constantly resort, to receive the benefit of the said waters, to the great advantage and emolument of tradesmen, farmers, and other persons in that neighbourhood. And, the persons resorting to the said waters, now have the benefit of taking

" the air upon the open part of the said constableries. " To the end, therefore, that such privileges may be " continued and enjoyed, Be it further enacted, That, " for the purposes aforesaid, two hundred acres of " land, adjoining, or near to the said springs of water, " and to be ascertained and set out by the said com- " missioners, or any three or more of them, shall be " left open, for the purposes herein after mentioned " and declared, concerning the same. And be it en- " acted, That the said two hundred acres of land, " herein before directed to be set out and ascertained, " near unto the said springs of water, shall be, and " they are hereby directed to be converted into a " stinted pasture, upon which such number of cattle " of and belonging to each of the said freeholders, " and copyholders, having messuages or lands within " the said constableries of Bilton-with-Harrogate, and " Beckwith-with-Rossett, or either of them, as shall " be deemed to be in proportion to their respective " messuages, lands, or tenements, or other interest " within the said two constableries, or either of them, " shall be, from time to time, grazed and kept, such " number of cattle of each such freeholder and copy- " holder, to be settled and ascertained by the said com- " missioners, or any three of them, in, or by the said " general award; and such stinted right of common, " of such freeholders and copyholders, shall go, and " be deemed, and taken in part of their respective " shares, or allotments of the said open commonable

" grounds, and waste lands; and due regard thereto " shall be had by the said commissioners, in settling " the quantity and value of the other parts of the " said open commonable grounds and waste lands, to " be allotted to such freeeholders and copyholders; and " the said two hundred acres of land, shall for ever " hereafter, remain open, and unenclosed; and all per- " sons whomsoever, shall and may have free access at " all times to the said springs, and be at liberty to use " and drink the waters there arising, and take the " benefit thereof, and shall, and may have use, and " enjoy full and free ingress, egress, and regress in, " upon, and over, the said two hundred acres of land, " and every, or any part thereof, without being sub- " ject to the payment of any acknowledgment whatso- " ever for the same, or liable to any action of trespass " or other suit, molestation, or disturbance whatso- " ever, in respect thereof. And, to the intent the said " springs of medicinal waters may be preserved for the " benefit of all persons having occasion to make use of " them; and, to prevent any damage being done there- " to, Be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful " for any person or persons whatsoever, at any time " after passing of this act, to dig or sink any pit or pits, " or work any quarry or mine whatsoever, or do any " other act, whereby the said medicinal springs or wa- " ters may be damaged, polluted, or affected, and that " all and every person so offending, may be prosecuted, " convicted, and punished, as for a public nuisance."

"And, by an act, passed in 1789, "The said commissioners, or any 2 of them, shall, and they are "hereby authorized and required, by writing, under "their hands, to make such rules, orders, and directions, (not being repugnant to law) as well for preventing and punishing any abuses, by turning or "keeping of cattle, on the said spot of waste-land, "augmented as aforesaid, contrary to the stint, limited "in that behalf, by the said general award; as also, "for draining or levelling, or otherwise improving "the said land, by planting trees thereon, for shelter "and ornament, and making walks and paths, in, on, "or over the same; and, for protecting the said "springs, called Harrogate-spaws, from pollution, "or other injury, as they shall think best adapted to "secure to the persons resorting to the said waters, "the several benefits intended them by the said act; "and, for inflicting such moderate penalties, for "any wilful breach, disobedience, or non-observance "of such rules and orders respectively, not exceeding "40 shillings for any one offence, as the said commissioners, or any 2 of them, shall think reasonable "and expedient; which penalties, with all incidental "charges, shall, and may be recoverable, and recovered upon conviction of the offender or offenders, "before any one justice of the peace, for the west-"riding, of the county of York; on the oath of any "one or more credible witness or witnesses; and shall,

" and may be levied by distress, and sale of the " goods, of the offender or offenders."

For some years after the first discovery of these medicinal springs, the company who resorted here found great inconveniences for want of proper accommodation; a particular instance of which, is related concerning the Duchess of Buckingham, (daughter of Thomas lord Fairfax, the parliament's general), who came here for relief, in a severe asthma; and, finding the accommodations so very indifferent, her ladyship caused a tent to be pitched near the Old-spaw, where she spent some hours every day, drinking the chalybeate water at proper intervals, and was so happy as to receive a complete cure.

In the year 1687, the first inn, now called The Queen's-Head, was built; before which time, the water-drinkers lodged in the cottages and farm-houses, near the place. The company increasing every year, gave encouragement to the inhabitants, to increase their accommodations; and, before the year 1700, there were three good inns, at High-Harrogate.

The ingenious author of the memoirs of John Buncle, esq., gave the following account of this place, in the year 1781: " Of all the watering-places I know, " Harrogate is, in my opinion, the most charming. " The waters are incomparable; no air can be better:

" and, with the greatest civility, cheerfulness, and " good-humour, there is a certain rural plainness and " freedom mixed, which are vastly pleasing. The " lady of pleasure, the well-drest tailor, and the " gamester, are not to be found there. Gentlemen " of the country, and women of birth and fortune, " their wives, sisters, and daughters, are, for the most " part, the company.—There were, at least, four-score " ladies in the country-dances every night, while I " was there; and, among them, many fine women."

After this time, the place was visited by many, for the sake of pleasure and dissipation, as well as for the benefit of their health; and since the year 1740, such numbers of the nobility and gentry have annually resorted here, that it is become one of the principal watering-places in the north of England; having now eight very good inns, most of them large and spacious, with every accommodation and convenience, that can contribute to health and pleasure. The inns being at some distance from each other, their respective lodgers form distinct societies, and live in the most social and agreeable manner: and, for those who prefer a more retired situation, there are a number of private lodging-houses, well fitted up with every necessary and useful accommodation. Buildings, of all descriptions, increase every year; and, several of the inns now receive annually more company, than the whole place contained, 40 years ago.

THE company, in general, rise early, and repair to the wells; from whence, after drinking the water, they return, and breakfast at separate tables, as they chance, or choose to come in. The time betwixt this and dinner, is generally spent in making excursions into different parts of the neighbourhood, which abounds with many places well worth the attention of strangers: When the weather will not permit these excursions, a variety of amusements offer themselves within doors, as reading, playing at billiards, cards, &c. At dinner, each person takes their seat, in the order they arrive at the place, and ascend gradually, as others leave it.

THE public balls are on Mondays and Fridays, at each house, in rotation; to which, all the company from the other houses are invited. Each person pays one shilling admittance, which is applied towards the expences; the remaining part, is paid by those gentlemen who choose the amusement of dancing.

IN the year 1743, a subscription was begun for erecting a chapel here; the principal subscriber was lady Elizabeth Hastings, whose laudable example was followed by the contributions of the inhabitants here, and in the neighbourhood, and by many of the company resorting to the place. A sufficient sum being raised, the chapel was soon after completed, dedicated to St. John, and consecrated in the year 1749. The vicar of Knaresbrough is patron. By a general agree-

ment amongst the inhabitants, a quantity of land was enclosed upon the forest, and the rents applied to the maintenance of the minister, which he received till the general enclosure; when the land was resumed by the crown, and thirty pounds per annum assigned to the minister, in lieu thereof.—At this chapel, are prayers, every Wednesday and Friday, and a sermon on Sundays, throughout the year.

The situation of High-Harrogate is exceedingly pleasant, and commands a most extensive prospect of the distant country, finely varied by towns, villages, fields, and woods. The cathedral of York is seen distinctly, at the distance of twenty miles, and the view is terminated by the mountains of Craven on the west, Hambleton-hills, and the Yorkshire-wolds on the east.

This part of England being contracted into the form of an isthmus, connecting the northern, with the southern parts of the kingdom; Harrogate lies near the centre, at no very great distance from the irish sea on one side, and the german ocean, or the north sea on the other. In consequence of this situation, the most usual winds felt here, proceed either from some point easterly or westerly; and, although the air is keen, it is exceedingly pure, after traversing an open, elevated, healthy country. The weather, owing to the same cause, must necessarily be variable, and tempests, from the west or east, experienced in

Medal of the Yorkshire Archers

their full violence; yet, as the moist and warm vapours from these two seas, are continually attempering the atmosphere, severe frosts cannot continue for any length of time, nor snow remain long unthawed. The air is thought to be much purer, than that of the vale of York, and calculated to promote longevity; to which, likewise, a judicious choice and use of the waters here, may very much contribute.

THE THEATRE was erected in the year 1788, and opened on the first of July, in the same year, by Mr. Samuel Butler, the manager.

ON the second of August, 1793, the YORKSHIRE ARCHERS held their first meeting at Harrogate. Their targets were placed at the distance of one hundred yards, on the green before the Granby inn. Here also, was pitched the society's tent, from the top of which, waved a most beautiful flag. The shooting commenced about eleven o'clock, and ended at four, when THOMAS FENTON, esq., proved captain of the target; and, JOHN DIXON, esq., captain of numbers. The Yorkshire archers, had a target at the general meeting of all the societies in England, held May 27, 1791, on Blackheath, and were within one arrow of gaining a medal, there shot for.

THEIR shooting uniform, was a plain green frock, and velvet cape of the same color, with uniform

buttons, white waistcoat and breeches, round black hat, uniform button and loop, with a white ostrich feather, white stockings, half-boots, or black-gaiters. The dress uniform, depended on the pleasure of the lady patroness, the COUNTESS of MEXBOROUGH.

THE targets were always shot at, on public days, at the distance of one hundred yards.

THE four medals belonging to the society, were transferable, and to be shot for, at each of the six monthly meetings.—The gold medal, for the captain of the target, was to be gained by the most centrical shot, during the day.—The large silver medal to the captain of numbers, for the greatest number of shots in the target.—The silver medal, for the second best shot; and, the other silver medal, for the lieutenant of numbers, having the second greatest number of shots in the target.

THE sum of four guineas was given by the society, to be shot for, on each target-day, and distributed in the following manner; viz., each arrow, shot within the gold, or centre circle of the targets, received two shillings and six-pence; all arrows in the red, or second circle, two shillings; those hitting the inner white, or third circle, one shilling and six-pence, those in the black, or fourth circle, one shilling; and, those in the outer white, or fifth circle, six-pence.

THE race-ground, at Harrogate, one mile and a quarter in circumference, and sixteen yards in breadth, was laid out under the inspection of colonel Clement Wolsley, and finished in the year 1793.

ONE mile from High-Harrogate, is

HARLOW-HILL,

[*Here Low*, i. e. *The Soldier's Hill**.] From whence the prospect is exceedingly extensive, and abounds with all the rich variety of landscape, imagination can conceive.

ABOUT the year 1769, six acres of land were enclosed here, and planted with various sorts of fir-trees, which are now growing apace, and form a very pleasing object, on the summit of this once steril mountain.

WHEN the ground was dug up, for the planting of these trees, several portable mill-stones, called querns, were found here; and, tradition says, a british prince once encamped here. A cottage, called Pendragon's-castle, was standing, till within these few years, about two hundred yards south of this plantation. Uter Pendragon, gained a complete victory over the saxons, near York, in the year 490. That he might encamp

* Thoresby's Ducat. Leod.

here about that time, is not improbable—The situation is one of the strongest in the county.

One mile and a-half from Harlow-hill, is

PANNAL,

Anciently called Rosehurst,* perhaps from its abounding with that sort of briar, which produces the *cynorrhodon* or wild-rose. It might afterwards be named Pannal, from Pen-hall, *i. e.* a mansion on the top of a hill.† The church here, is a vicarage, dedicated to St. Robert, of Knaresbrough. The first minister that occurs is John Brown, one of the brethren of the house of St. Robert, 1348: and, in the following year, viz., May 19, 1349, the church was given, by the earl of Cornwall, to the brethren of the said priory. It is valued, in the king's books, at £12. 8*s*. 10*d*. yearly tenths, 10*s*. 6*d*.——William Maunby and John Westcote, added to this church, in the year 1716, lands, to the value of £323—The incumbent is now patron, and its present annual value £140. The nave of the church was rebuilt, and neatly finished, in the year 1772. The steeple and choir, are very ancient; in the south-window of the latter, in painted glass, is a cross, patee, gules, and azure; above which, is the

* By contraction, *Rossett*.

† There is a house at present standing in this village, called *Hill-top-hall*

figure of a large gothic building, perhaps the gateway of the priory of Knaresbrough, the brethren of which, were patrons of this church, and being of the order of the Trinity, they wore the above-mentioned cross, on the outside of their white habit, colored as above, red and blue.

TRADITION says, that king Charles I., passing by this village, in the month of Feb. 1646-7, on his way from Newcastle to London, had his high-crowned hat struck from his head, by riding too near the boughs of a large tree: we are shewn the place where the tree stood,* and informed, that the owner, being a true loyalist, immediately caused its branching honors to be levelled with the ground.

THE family of PANNAL, bore for their arms, argent, a bend sable.

ONE mile from Pannal, is an eminence, called

HORN-BANK,

ON which were lately discovered, the remains of several entrenchments, forming three distinct enclosures; two of a square, and one of a circular form. Not far from these entrenchments, (which were pro-

* About five hundred yards above Burn-bridge, betwixt that and Pannal-ash.

bably of danish origin,) was found, in May, 1787, a large boss of a bridle, with several other fragments of gilt brass.

In some parts of this ground, below the above-mentioned entrenchments, are places where small temporary furnaces have been used for smelting iron-ore; the soil on each place, is covered with ashes, amongst which are burnt wood, coal, and slag.

Smelting iron-ore was much practised by the foresters here, in ancient times, when the forest abounded with wood, insomuch, that a neighbouring village then called Kirkby, was styled *Kirkby-ore-blowers*, which name, in the lapse of time, hath been changed to that of *Kirkby-over-blow*.

Near Pannal, is

BECKWITHSHAW;

The original seat of the Beckwith family; the last remains of their estate here, was sold out of the family, about the year 1753, situated in Brakenthwaite, and purchased by Edwin Lascelles, esq., of Mr. John Beckwith, of Knaresbrough. Before the conquest, Gamelbar had two oxgangs of land here. It is a pleasant part of the forest, and still retains some appearance of the *shaw*, or *small wood*, the trees sur-

rounding the farm-houses, and, being thinly scattered through the fields.

One mile from Beckwithshaw, is a very ancient enclosure, called

HEYWRA-PARK.

[*Hey*, an enclosure, and *Wray*, a small brook, or drain, in a low marshy situation.] In this park (anciently a royal chase,) the men of Killinghall formerly claimed a right of depasturing their cattle, as appears by the following extract from the records in the tower of London:

"It is commanded, the archbishop of York, That "he, by good and lawful men of the soke of Knares- "brough and Boroughbridge, who may best know, "and are willing to speak the truth, diligently to in- "quire, if William de Stuteville, (when he first reco- "vered the soke of Knaresbrough,) dispossessed the "men of Killinghall, of the pasture of Heywra, of "his own will; and, whether the said pasture was in "his lordship; and also, whether the aforesaid men "ought to have common-right therein. And, if it "appear to him, (by that inquisition), that the afore- "said William dispossessed these men, of the same "pasture, solely of his own will, and, that the said "pasture was not in his lordship, and, that they "ought to have common-right therein, it is command-

"ed, that he make full seizure of the aforesaid pas-
"ture, for the above-named men.

"Given by the king, at Knaresburgh, 3d day of
"December, 1227."—*Claus.* 12, *Hen. III.*, *M.* 14.

THIS park contains upwards of two thousand acres, is now divided into farms, and hath been, for several ages, in the possession of the ancient family of the Ingilbys, of Ripley: sir JOHN INGILBY, bart., being the present owner.

AT the west-end of this ancient enclosure, situated on the point of a hill, are the remains of a strong tower, with suitable out-works; the foundations, and part of the gateway only remaining. Its dimensions appear to have been an exact square, each side measuring fifty feet; the ditch, in some places, is twenty-four feet deep, and five hundred feet in circumference. In the valley below, are the remains of a garden and fish-pond.

BY whom the park was enclosed, or the tower erected, is not known; it is commonly called "John of Gaunt's castle," and perhaps was erected by that prince, when lord of Knaresbrough, about the year 1371. Here the keeper and assistants, might reside in safety, and the deer be effectually protected, from the lawless attempts of roving delinquents.

West of these ruins, on the opposite hill, are the remains of a large camp.

One mile from Heywra-Park, is

FEWSTON.

This village probably takes its name from the Norman *Fuist*, which signifies large and lofty trees; and, for which, this part of the forest might have once been remarkable. The church here was given to the brethren of the house of St. Robert, at Knaresbrough, about the year 1351. The first minister that occurs, is William Plestiz, anno, 1234. It is a vicarage, and now in the gift of the lord chancellor;—its present annual value, £70.

Five miles from Fewston, is

HAMPSTHWAITE.

[*Ham*, a village; and *Thwaite*, a field cleared of wood.] This town was parcel of the possessions of the lords Tiptoft. It is pleasantly situated on the southern banks of the river Nidd. The church, dedicated to Thomas-a-Becket, was anciently appendant to the mother church of Burgh. The patronage belonged to the Stutevilles, lords of Knaresbrough; and, afterwards, to Richard, earl of Cornwall, who gave the advowson to the house of St. Robert.—The first mi-

nister that occurs, as vicar, is John Flour, 1280. It is a vicarage, and the incumbent is now patron; the present annual value, £130. There were anciently two chantries in this church; one, dedicated to St. Syth, the other, to the Virgin Mary, and St. Anne.

One mile from Hampsthwaite, is

CLINT;

The name seems to be derived from the German *Klingh*, which signifies the side of a hill, and corresponds exactly with its situation.

Here was also a seat of the Beckwith family, who bore for their arms, argent, a chevron, between three hinds' heads, erased, gules; and appear to be descended from Gamelbar, lord of the manor of Beckwith, and many other places; who, in the time of Edward the confessor, had three carucates of land in Clint. Hamond Beckwith, was seized of the lordship of Clint, with the manor of Beckwith, and Beckwithshaw, in the year 1319. He married a daughter of sir Philip Tylney.

William Beckwith, esq., married a daughter of sir Gerrard Uslert.

Thomas Beckwith, esq., married a daughter of John Sawley, esq., 1381.

ADAM BECKWITH, was living in the year 1381.

WILLIAM BECKWITH, 1443.

SIR WILLIAM BECKWITH, of Clint, knight, was seized also of the manor of Beckwith and Beckwithshaw, in the year 1480.

PART of the old mansion, is yet remaining here, called "Clint-hall," a very ancient stone building, with an arched portal, situated on a high hill, which commands a most extensive prospect. The moat that once surrounded this mansion, is still discernible.

SIR SOLOMON SWALE, resided in Clint, about the year 1613; when he surveyed the forest of Knaresbrough, in order to have it enclosed. According to his survey, the forest then contained 28151 acres.

THIS place gave name to a family, some of whom still remain in this county.

WILLIAM CLINT, founded the chantry of St. James, at Ripon.

JOHN CLINT founded a chantry at Ripon, called "Lady-church."

THE roman road from Ilkley, over this forest, separated into two branches, at this place; the one leading to Catterick, the other to Aldbrough.

EDWARD, EARL of CORNWALL, granted to the monks of Fountains, *House-bote* and *Hey-bote*, in his woods, within the forest of Knaresbrough. He likewise gave them the bees and the honey, found in his woods, and also, leave to enclose the wood of Brimham; but yet, in such a manner, that the beasts of the forest might pass into and out of it.

Two miles from Clint, is

KILLINGHALL,

IN doomsday-book, called *Chenihalle*, i. e. *Kennel-hall;* probably a place where the hounds (which belonged to the lord of the manor,) were kept.*

THE Norwich troop of horse, which was a part of Cromwell's regiment, were quartered at Killinghall, in July 1644, a few days after the battle of Marston. This troop had, embroidered on their colours, *La Troupe des Vierges*, being raised by the voluntary subscription of the young ladies of Norwich.

IT was for some centuries the seat of the family of Pulleyn. Captain John Levens, who lived in the reign of Charles I., having, in the latter part of his life, quitted the army, became one of the people

* A nobleman, in the county of York, had power granted him, by one of the saxon kings, to keep mastiff-dogs, for chasing wolves out of his territories.—*Vide Dugdale's Bar. I. tom., p.* 48.

called quakers, and retired to this peaceful solitude; where he ended his days, in the year 1668. He and his two sons are interred in an orchard here; and, perhaps, no places are more proper, to bury our dead in, than gardens, groves, or airy fields. This custom is of the highest antiquity; the greeks, or eastern christians, do not bury in churches.

THE house still bears the name of Leven's-hall. The mansion of the Pulleyns, with some other stately buildings, formerly at this place, have been suffered to decay, and, out of their materials, farm-houses and their offices are erected: heaps of ruins, covered with grass, mark the place where two of those mansions stood. A porter's lodge is seen at the end of a barn, the lower part of which, being thirteen feet square, and having two arched gateways, is now converted into a cow-house, while the chamber above, with an ornamental ceiling, serves the purpose of a dove-cote.

THERE was a family of the name of Killinghall, seated at Middleton St. George, in the county of Durham, for many centuries, the only one of that name in the kingdom; but, became extinct, about 1763; they probably came from hence. Arms—gules, a bend raguled, argent, between three garbs of the second.

IN the year 1319, a grant was obtained by the owners

of the IRON-FORGE, in this forest, of all the dry wood, and leafless trees, to be found therein.

KING HENRY VI. granted a right of common, on this forest, to the prior of Bolton, which was to extend from Washburne-head and Timble, unto the *fyle* of the said water.

THE abbot of Fountains had also a grant of common, which was to extend from Washburne to Blawathe; and thence, to Plumpton-gate; thence, to Barlet-saile; thence, to Darley-beck; and, from thence, to the water of Nidd.

THE prior and abbot, each opened mines for lead-ore, on their respective grounds; which gave great offence to the foresters in general, and occasioned numberless complaints. The foresters, not being able to prevent the monks from getting lead-ore, endeavoured to possess themselves of the same advantage; and, obtained a grant to open mines for lead-ore, at Middletong, Mongagill, Craven-cross, Greenhow, &c., and worked several shafts with good effect. The prior of Bolton, enraged at their success, and eager to make reprisals, for former injuries done to his lead-works, employed a number of riotous persons, who made forcible entry into the premises, and took away the ore, cast in the mines, and did other damage, on the 6th of March, 1529. The sufferers complained against

the prior, and his adherents, and obtained a commission of inquiry, directed to sir William Mauleverer, and others; who, repairing to the forest, for the execution thereof, were met by a great number of men, of the prior's party, who threatened the commissioners, and behaved in so outrageous a manner, that they could not, with safety, proceed on the business at that time. These disputes, at length, ended in favor of the abbot and prior; and, the foresters were obliged to submit.

In 1731, two pigs of lead were discovered on Hayshaw-moor, in the manor of Dacre, on the estate of sir John Ingilby, of Ripley, bart.; one, is preserved by the family; the other, was presented to the british museum. They are both inscribed, with raised capitals: "IMPERATORE CÆSARE DOMITIANO AUGUSTO CONSULE SEPTIMUM;" this was cast in the year 87. On one side, is the word "BRIG," signifying, that it came from the country of the Brigantes. Several of these pigs of lead have been found, with imperial inscriptions, in different parts of the kingdom; by which it is clear, that the government then took the mineral concerns into their own hands; and, had their stamp-masters, in proper places. On this forest, (some years ago,) was found, a large medal, inscribed, "Io. KENDALL RHODI. TURCUPELARIUS TEMPORE OBSIDIONIS TURHCORUM. MCCCCLXXX." On one side, is his head; and,

on the other, his arms.* The legend informs us, that John Kendal was present at the siege of Rhodes, when Mahomet the great, in vain attempted to reduce that fortress, in the year 1480.—The office of the GRAND TURCOPOLIER, or colonel of the cavalry, belonged particularly to the english nation.

DURING the civil war, in the reign of Charles I.; and, all the time of the inter-regnum, the ROYAL FORESTS, in particular, suffered so considerably, that many extensive ones were so entirely stripped of their wood, as to have scarce any memorial left, but their names. The boundaries of this forest, were anciently perambulated every three years, by the constable of Knaresbrough-castle, and, the most respectable men amongst the foresters, each on horseback, having a boy behind him, of about ten years of age. The last perambulation, was made in the year 1767; soon after which, (namely, in 1770) an act of parliament was obtained for its division and enclosure;† since that time, great part of the forest has undergone a very pleasing and happy alteration; and, though the expences of bringing some parts of it into a state of cultivation, have been much greater than the owners expected; yet, upon the whole, this improvement

* Engraved in Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiensis.

† Twenty-eight thousand acres were enclosed.

cannot fail of being beneficial to the community in general.

In making drains in some of the marshy places here, have been discovered the trunks of large trees, sunk below the surface, at different depths, of different sorts of wood, as oak, fir, &c., which are supposed, by some writers, to be the effects of the deluge, and by others, to have been cut down by the romans, to prevent the continual depredations the britons made upon them, from their thick woods, and impassible marshes, intercepting their provisions, and killing their convoys. This occasioned public order for destroying the woods that screened these plunderers; in which service, the emperor Severus, (who died at York) is said to have lost fifty thousand men.

It appears, they were destroyed partly by fire, and partly by the axe, as evident marks of the tool are seen on some of them. Burnt wood, and fir-cones, are frequently found in those places.

Fossil representations of various kinds of shell-fish are found in the middle of stones, dug from a quarry, at a place called Knox, near Harrogate, and other parts of this forest: Also, the *cornu ammonis*, or snake-stone, of different sizes. Fossils, representing branches of the yew, fir, euphorbium, and several other trees, cut or broken in short lengths, of four or five

inches each, and about three or four in diameter, are frequently found here. They are called, by some, petrifactions; by others, *lusus naturæ;* and, many have been the arguments used, in support of each opinion, by Woodward, Lister, Camerarius, Nicholson, and others; yet, after all these conjectures, we must leave them unaccounted for, and acknowledge, that they must be ranked amongst the arcana of nature, which elude all human researches.

THE most extraordinary and unaccountable phænomena seems to be, that of living animals being found in the middle of blocks of stone; and yet, wonderful as such circumstances may appear, many instances of the truth thereof are well attested, in this and other parts of the kingdom. In the year 1776, a workman, digging for limestone on Thistle-hill, near Knaresbrough, discovered a live toad in the solid rock, some feet below the surface, which died sood after its exposure to the air. It was of the common size, and of a darker color than these reptiles usually are; had but three feet, and a stump instead of the fourth.

MR. WILLIAM PULLAN, of Blubber-house, in this forest, having occasion, in the year 1761, to break a stone, which was about four feet square, found a living serpent, fifteen inches long, enclosed in the middle of the block; its back, was of a dark brown, and the belly, of a silver color; the oval cavity in

which this reptile lay, was about twelve inches long, and six wide. In a stone quarry, at Harwood, was found, about thirty years ago, eighteen feet below the surface, a stag's horn, enclosed in the solid rock. This horn was in the possession of Mr. Joshua Craven, late of Harwood.

Here are also found, many of the ancient domestic mill-stones, called querns, consisting of one circular flat stone, of about eighteen inches diameter, upon which, was placed the upper-stone, nearly shaped like a sugar-loaf, with a hole quite through the middle, from top to bottom; on the side, was a handle fixed. The whole was placed on a cloth, and the grinder poured in the corn with one hand, and with the other, turned the upper-stone with a rapid motion, while the meal run out at the sides, and fell upon the cloth. This method of grinding, was exceedingly tedious; and, would employ two pair of hands, four hours, to grind one bushel of corn.—As most of the upper-stones have a piece broken off the sides of each, it is probable, they were all rendered useless, by order of the lord of each manor, after the invention of wind, and water-mills.

This forest abounded with wild-boars, the red and fallow deer, and other animals of chase. Free ingress and egress are reserved for the wild-beasts here, in certain lands adjoining to this forest,

granted to the priory of Knaresbrough, and confirmed to them, by Edward II., as appears by the following extract from the charter: "Salvis nobis, et hæredi-"bus nostris, bestiis nostris silvestribus, ita quod libe-"rum habeant introitum, et exitum sicut prius "habere consueverunt in predictis.

The fox, hare, and badger; the black, and red moor-game; grey, and green plover; curlew, and snipe; the wild-duck, and widgeon; still afford ample amusement for the sportsman, in different parts of this forest.

In the unimproved parts, and particularly the open stray, about Harrogate, great numbers of young oaks are seen springing up every summer; which, were they not cropped by the cattle, would probably, in a course of years, restore to this place the appearance it had many centuries ago.

STAGE III.

Harrogate to Bilton-park.—Conyngham-house.—Scriven.—Scotton.—Farnham.—Copgrove.—Brereton.—Nidd.—Ripley.

ONE mile east from High-Harrogate, is a bridge over a small brook, called Star-beck. About two hundred yards on the right of this bridge, are two springs, formerly in great repute, but now quite neglected: the distance betwixt these springs is only 18 yards; and yet, one of them is a sulphur water, and the other, a chalybeate. These were called the Knaresbrough spaws.

HALF a mile from hence, on the left of the road leading to Knaresbrough, is

BILTON,

PROBABLY derived from the British *Bilain*, a a farmer, a tenant in villenage. PETER SLINGSBY, esq., resided here, about the year 1500. Captain WILLIAM SLINGSBY, also, in 1751. The family of Stockdales, were afterwards lords of this place, for more

than one hundred years, who bore for their arms—Ermine, on a bend sable, three pheons argent, in the sinister chief, an escallop-shell gules—Crest, a talbot passant, proper.

WILLIAM STOCKDALE, of Green-Hammerton, was living in 1506. He had a numerous issue; amongst whom, was Thomas Stockdale, of Bilton-park.

WILLIAM STOCKDALE, esq., member in parliament, for Knaresbrough, obit 1693.

CHRISTOPHER STOCKDALE, esq., represented the borough of Knaresbrough, in several parliaments; obit 1713. He was succeeded by William Stockdale, who was living here in the year 1720, and was a sufferer in the infamous South-sea scheme, which ruined some hundreds of families.

FROM the family of Stockdale, this estate passed, by sale, to that of Watson; John Farside Watson, esq., being the present possessor. This gentleman is descended from John Farside, of Farside, in Scotland, who came into England in the reign of James I., and was made bow-bearer in the forest of Pickering, in the county of York; he chiefly resided at Filingdale, in Whitby-strand, and bore for his arms, gules, a fess, or, between three bezants. Bilton-hall has every advantage of situation, and commands an extensive prospect.

In the park, is a spring of sulphur-water; also, several petrifying springs, near which, are found mosses, and other vegetable substances, on which, incrustations have been formed. Marble, alabaster, and coal, are likewise found in different parts of this estate.

Gamelbar had, in Bilton, before the conquest, three carucates and a half of land, and as much arable as was sufficient for two ploughs. Gilbert Tyson had these lands, 20th William I., and they were then uncultivated or waste, only Bilton paid 3s. rent.

Proceeding towards Knaresbrough, observe, within half a mile of the town, a vista, of considerable length, formed by the trees on each side the road, and terminated by an elegant mansion, the seat of James Collins, esq.. In the back ground is seen Claro-hill, wooded to the very summit, and the temple in Allerton-park; from hence, the scene is beautifully varied, till you arrive at the bridge, near which is

Conyngham-House,

FORMERLY CALLED

COGHILL-HALL;

Situated on a small elevation, above the river Nidd; the length of the south-front is one hundred

and thirty feet, and that of the east, eighty feet. In the course of the buildings, are five projections, forming so many large bow windows, from which the TOWN and CHURCH of Knaresbrough, the stately ruins of the CASTLE, the BRIDGE over the river, with BELMOND-WOOD, and BILTON-PARK, compose a most beautiful landscape.

The DINING-ROOM, is thirty-two feet by eighteen.
The DRAWING-ROOM, is thirty-one by twenty-four.
The MUSIC-ROOM, is twenty-two by sixteen.
The LIBRARY, is twenty by twenty.

THE lawn falls gently towards the river, on the bank of which, a fine gravel walk winds through a thick grove, to a retired and pleasing spot, called the HERMITAGE, where a rustic cell, built of stones and moss, is placed, near a natural cascade, which the river forms, by falling over a ridge of rocks; from hence, the walk is carried up the hill, winding through a variety of flowering shrubs, and evergreens, to the front of the house. The meadows, wood, and water, which lie below, and opposite the shrubbery, afford some views, scarce to be equalled in the extensive lawns of Studley, or amidst the wild and alpine scenery of Hackfall.

THIS house, for several centuries, belonged to the Coghill family; but, was purchased of sir John

Coghill, bart., with fifty-one acres of land, by the right honorable, the countess of Conyngham, in the year 1796.

HALF a mile from hence, is

SCRIVEN-HALL ;*

A seat of the ancient family of the Slingsbys, pleasantly situated in the park, on the right of the road, leading from Knaresbrough to Ripley. It has undergone many alterations: Some additions were made to it, in the early part of the reign of queen Elizabeth; and, a suit of rooms, then finished, were first occupied by Thomas, the seventh earl of Northumberland, brother to lady Mary Slingsby. The new front was added, with many other improvements, and the road made through the park,† by sir Henry Slingsby, about the year 1730.

A winding walk, near a mile in extent, leads from the west side of the house, through a very fine wood of elm and beech trees, whose foilage, uniting above, forms a most pleasing solitary shade, rendered still

* Scriven; the residence of the schrieve or sheriff of the district, who (in saxon times) held his scyregemot, or court, twice a year, as the sheriff's-turn is at this day.

† Anciently styled Heal-park, (Heal, *saxon*, Hall) q. d. Hall park.

more agreeable by the distant clamour of the rookery, and the soft notes of the plaintive stock-doves.

THE family of Scriven descended from GAMEL, the king's fowler, settled here soon after the conquest. They bore for their arms—argent, a chevron, between two lion's faces, in chief, gules, and a bugle-horn, in base. BALDWIN, son of Gamel, was forester of the forest and parks of Knaresbrough.

HENRY, the forester of Knaresbrough, son and heir of Baldwin, married Emma, daughter of Robert de Merkington, temp. Henry III.; by whom, he had issue Baldwin, the forester, who died without issue, and Thomas de Scriven.

THIS Henry, the forester, gave certain lands in Merkington, with Adam de Merkington, and all his family, cattle, and goods, to the monks of Fountains-abbey.

THOMAS DE SCRIVEN, forester of Knaresbrough, and feodary,* in the year 1273, married Agnes, daughter of John de Walkingham, sister and heiress of sir Alan and Adam de Walkingham; by whom, he had issue Rodolphus, who died without issue; Mabella,

* Feodary; the seneschal, or prime steward; who received the customary fees of the lords; aids, reliefs, herriots, &c.—*Kennet.*

and Margaretta, 31st Edward I.; and, Henry de Scriven, forestarius, 9th of Edward II., who married Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Richard de Caperun, of Scotton, by whom he had Joanna, daughter and co-heiress, married to William de Slingsby. Henry de Scriven, anno 31st Edward I., petitioned the king, for that he and his ancestors had enjoyed the office of foresters, of the forest of Knaresbrough; and had, belonging to the same, 6d. per diem, and common of pasture, in the said forest, and the parks of Hey and Bilton, before the said parks were enclosed; and, after the enclosure of those parks, for all the beasts of their own breed, except sheep and goats; and, that they were now interrupted in the enjoyment of the above privilege, by sir Miles Stapleton, the steward of Knaresbrough.

In answer to the said petition, it was, in the exchequer chamber, on the 31st of Edward I., decreed, that the petitioner shall continue to enjoy, without interruption, all the aforesaid privileges; and also, shall take, from the king's woods there, all reasonable house-bote, hey-bote,* &c., that he may have occasion for; so as he do not cut down any oak, ash, or hazel, or any tree growing or bearing fruit. It was also granted, that he should have pasture in the park

* *House-bote*—Wood, for the house use.—
Hey-bote—Wood, for repairing of hays, hedges, or fences.

of Bilton, for his oxen used in the plough, and his milk-kyne.

Anno 1st Edward II., Henry de Scriven was again interrupted in the enjoyment of these privileges, by command of Peter de Gaveston, then earl of Cornwall; but, after an inquisition taken, it was found, that Gamel, ancestor of the said Henry, had enjoyed the same; and also, the office of forester of the forest, and, keeper of the parks, of Knaresbrough.

John, the son of William de Slingsby, married Agnes de North-Stodligh, heiress of William, the son of Simon de Stodligh, temp. Edward I.

William de Slingsby de Stodligh, married Joanna, heiress of Henry de Scriven*, anno 11th of Edward III., and succeeded to the office of forester of the forest and parks of Knaresbrough. He had issue, Richard, who died, S. P., 31st of Edward III., and Gilbert.

Gilbert Slingsby, second son, married the daughter of William Calverley, esq., and had issue, William.

William Slingsby, married the daughter of Thomas Banks, of Whixley, esq., and had issue, Richard.

Richard Slingsby, esq., married Anne, daugh-

* Since this marriage, the Slingsbys have borne the arms of Scriven.

ter and co-heiress of John or William Nesfield, of Nesfield; by whom he had the manors of Scotton, Brearton, and Thorp; and, had issue, William.

WILLIAM SLINGSBY, living 20th Henry VI., married Joan, daughter of sir Robert Plompton, of Plompton, knight, and had issue, William, John, Robert, Thomas, and Agnes, married to Thomas Knaresbrough.

WILLIAM SLINGSBY, of Scriven, esq., son and heir, married Janet, daughter of sir John Melton, of Aston, knight, and had issue, John.

JOHN SLINGSBY, of Scriven, esq., son and heir, chief forester of Knaresbrough, who married Joan, daughter of William or Walter Calverley, esq., and had issue, John, Jane, prioress of Nun-Monkton, Margery, wife of John Coghill, and Margaret, wife of William Tancred, esq.

JOHN SLINGSBY, esq., son and heir, married Margery, daughter of Simon Pooley, of Radley, in Suffolk, and had issue, Thomas, John, Marmaduke, Peter,* Simon, Anne, wife of Thomas Swale, esq., Margery, wife of Walter Pulleyn, of Scotton, esq., Isabel, married to Thomas Langton, of Harrogate, esq.

THOMAS SLINGSBY, esq., of Scriven, son and heir, married Joan, daughter of sir John Mallory, knight, of Studley, in com. Ebor., and had issue, sir Fran-

* This Peter was father of Anthony Slingsby, esq., governor of Zutphen, in the low countries, who was advanced to the degree of an english baronet, October 23, 1628; but, dying without issue, 1630, the title, in this branch, became extinct.

cis, Marmaduke, Charles, a clergyman, William, Peter, Thomas, Joan, wife of William Basforth, of Thormanby; Dorothy, wife of Francis Tancred, of Boroughbridge; Anne, married to Robert Byrnand, of Knaresbrough, esq., and Elizabeth, married to Christopher Conyers, of Hornby, esq..

Sir Francis Slingsby, knight, of Scriven, son and heir, died anno dom. 1600. He married Mary, daughter of sir Thomas Percy, knight, second brother to Henry, earl of Northumberland, she died 1598: They had issue, nine sons and three daughters; 1st, Thomas, drowned in the river Nidd, aged 28, S. P.; 2d, Francis, and 3d, Henry, both died young; 4th, sir Henry; 5th, Arthur, who died S. P., 1588; 6th, Charles; 7th, sir William; 8th, sir Guildford Slingsby, knight, comptroller of the navy, whose son, sir Arthur, was created a baronet, by king Charles II., at Brussels, June 24, 1627, which title is extinct; 9th, sir Francis Slingsby, knight,* of Kilmore, in com. Cork, Ireland; he was constable of Holyboling-castle, in com. Cork, and one of the king's council, in Munster; Eleanor, and Anne, both died young, and Catherine.

Sir Henry Slingsby, knight, fourth, but eldest surviving son and heir, was high-sheriff of Yorkshire, 10th of James I., died December 1634. He

* For several extraordinary instances of this gentleman's military prowess, see Stafford's *Pacata Hibernia*.

married Frances, daughter of William Vavasour, of Weston, esq., by Frances, his wife, one of the daughters of sir Leonard Beckwith, of Selby, knight, and had issue, 1st, William, killed at Florence, and left no issue; 2d, sir Henry; 3d, Thomas, died in France, unmarried; Elizabeth, wife of sir Thomas Metcalf, knight; Mary, wife of sir Walter Bethel, knight; Catharine, married to sir John Fenwick; Alice, to Thomas Waterton, esq.; Frances, to Bryan Stapleton, esq.; and Eleanor, to sir Arthur Ingram, knight.

Sir Henry Slingsby, eldest surviving son, and heir, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia; and, was member in parliament, for Knaresbrough, 1640; colonel in the king's service, during the whole time of the civil war, and spent a great part of his ample fortune, in the service of his sovereign. He was frequently in action, during the war; and, after the death of Charles, was ever solicitous for the restoration of his son. He was long a prisoner, at Hull; and, was tried for contracting with some officers, to deliver up one of the block-houses in that garrison, for the service of Charles II. Cromwell, who was informed that the royalists, throughout the kingdom, were intent upon a scheme to restore the king, was resolved to intimidate that party, by sacrificing sir Henry Slingsby, and Dr. Hewit. They were brought before the high-court of justice, where Lisle presided; the jurisdiction whereof, they denied; but, were condemned, without any ceremony. Sir Henry was a man of

deeds, rather than words: He said very little upon his trial, and as little upon the scaffold; persisting in his loyalty, and told the people that he died for being an honest man. He was beheaded the 8th of June, 1658. He married Barbara, daughter of Thomas Bellasyse, the first viscount Fauconberg, by whom he had issue, sir Thomas, Henry, and Barbara, who was married to sir John Talbot, of Lacock,* in Wilts, knight; and Catherine, wife of sir John Fenwick, knight.

Sir Thomas Slingsby, bart., son and heir, was high-sheriff of Yorkshire, 14th of Charles II.; married Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of George Craddock, by whom he had issue, sir Henry, who died S. P., 1692; sir Thomas; and Barbara, who had three husbands; 1st, sir Richard Mauleverer, bart; 2d, John lord Arundel; and 3d, Thomas, earl of Pembroke. Sir Thomas Slingsby, bart., succeeded his brother, sir Henry, and married Sarah, daughter of John Savile, of Methley, esq., by whom he had issue, sir Henry Slingsby, who died 1763, S. P. Sir Thomas Slingsby succeeded sir Henry, his brother, but died unmarried, January 18, 1763; and, was succeeded by his next brother, sir Savile Slingsby, bart., who also died unmarried, 1780. Charles Slingsby, esq., the younger brother,

* The original picture, from whence Vertue engraved his print, is in the possession of this family.

married Miss Turner, and had issue, THOMAS TURNER SLINGSBY, and Sarah; sir Savile, had also two sisters; 1st, Mary, who was maid of honor to queen Anne, and married to Thomas Duncombe, of Helmsley, esq.; and, 2d, Barbara.

SIR THOMAS TURNER SLINGSBY, baronet, was high-sheriff, in 1785. His first lady, was Miss Catherine Buckley, by whom he had issue, Thomas, born January 10, 1775, and Charles, born March 17, 1777: his second lady, was Miss Mary Slingsby, by whom he had no issue. He died April 11, 1806; and, was succeeded by sir Thomas, the present baronet.

Arms.—Quarterly, Scriven and Slingsby, over all, argent, a saltire azure, surmounted by a shield or, bearing within a double tressure, a lion rampant gules, being the badge of a baronet, of Nova-Scotia.

Crest.—On a wreath, argent, and gules, a lion passant vert.

Supporters.—On the dexter, an unicorn pearl, horn, mane, hoofs, collar, and chain, topaz. On the sinister, a savage proper, wreathed about his temples and middle with laurel.

Motto.—"Veritas liberavit."

NEAR the village of Scriven, is an eminence, called

CONYNG-GARTH:

[i. e. *The King's Enclosure.*] This piece of ground

is about six hundred yards in length, and two hundred in breadth; nearly encompassed, on three sides, by a precipice, and, on the remaining part, the want of the precipice hath been supplied by various terraces, cut in the side of the hill, rising above each other; a mode of fortification very common amongst the northern nations, in ancient times. The name of this hill, its form, and situation, render it very probable, that here some saxon monarch, with his army, were formerly encamped*. On a rising ground, about half a mile from hence, were found, some years ago, by men digging for gravel, five or six human skeletons, laid side by side, with each a small urn placed at its head. These were probably saxons, interred, according to ancient custom, at some distance from the camp.

About half a mile further westward, on the left of the road, leading from Knaresbrough to Ripley, are some entrenchments, called

GATES-HILL CAMP,

Situated two hundred feet above the river Nidd, to which, on one side, the descent is very steep. The area of the camp, within the entrenchments, mea-

* At a small distance from hence, is a piece of ground, called *Market-Flat*—probably the place where provisions were brought, to supply the camp.

sures, in length, three hundred and eighty feet, and is two hundred feet wide; it would not conveniently contain more than one thousand men. The high insulated hill, is characteristic of almost every danish camp. At what time, or by whom, this was formed, is not certainly known; though, it is supposed that lord Fairfax encamped here, the latter end of the year 1644, before he stormed the town of Knaresbrough, and, during the siege of the castle there.

From hence, is a charming view of the river, running beneath, in form of a horse's shoe, round a fine promontory, with a tract of wood extending along the banks; and, a prospect of a vast extent of country far beyond.

Proceeding from Gates-Hill, one mile towards Ripley, on the right, is the village of

SCOTTON,

Whose first inhabitants were, probably, from Scotland, as its name implies, and, may have once belonged to the scot's monastery, at Ripon, which was dissolved by Wilfrid, about the year 676. Robert de Bruce, had two carucates of land here, 20th of William I. This nobleman, (from whom the kings of Scotland, and, the illustrious family of Bruce, earls of Aylesbury, are descended,) was a person of such valor, and, so much confided in, by William duke of Normandy,

that, after his victory over king Harold, he sent him to subdue the northern parts of this realm; and, rewarded him with no less than forty-three lordships, in the east and west ridings of Yorkshire, and fifty-one in the north riding of that county; whereof, the manor and castle of Skelton, in Cleveland, were the capital of his barony. In the third of king Stephen, he and his son Adam, with all the force they could raise, joined the northern barons, at North-Allerton, against the king of Scotland; but, Robert having received great favors from that king, he, (with the assent of the english army,) had leave to go to him, which he did, and endeavoured to dissuade him from battle; but, returning without success, immediate orders were given, for the onset; and, both armies engaging, the scots were entirely defeated. He died 6th Stephen, 1141.

SCOTLANDUS DE SCOTTON, gave a carucate and a half of land, in Ripley, and Ulcotes, to the monks of Fountains-abbey.

RODGER DE SCOTTON, gave all his lands, in the marsh of Scotton, to the said abbey.

ADE DE SCOTTON, temp. Hen. III.

The family of CAPERUN, also resided here, temp. Hen. III., when Oilliam de Caperun, of Scotton, married Alice, co-heiress of Ade de Scotton.

RICHARD, son of WILLIAM CAPERUN, married Alicia, heiress of Robert de Brereton, temp. Edward I.

HENRY, the forester of Scriven, married Alicia co-heiress of Richard Caperun de Scotton, temp. Edward II.

IN a controversy, between John, duke of Lancaster, commonly called John of Gaunt, on the one part, and William de Gargrave, and Hykedon de Slingsby, who had married the two daughters and heiresses of William de Nesfield,* on the other part; concerning the lordships of Brereton, Scotton, and Thorp: the duke claimed by purchase; and, the two heiresses, under an entail. This dispute was referred to the decision of twelve of the best knights and esquires, nearest Scotton, in the year 1287.

IN later times, this village became the residence of the PERCYS, and PULLEYNS; whose mansions, still remaining, are converted into farm-houses.—Percy's,† is now the property of the rev. Willam Roundell, and retains many marks of antiquity about it; in the hall, upon the ceiling, is the ancient arms of that renowned family, viz.,—A lion rampant, quartered with three lucies, or pike fish, hauriant.—The crescent, also, appears in several places. The house, where the

* The chapel of St. Mary, in Scotton, was endowed by William de Nesfield, May 13, 1349.

† The last of the Percys, of Scotton, was John, the son of Francis Percy, who left Scotton, and settled at Stubbs Walden, near Pontefract, and was living in 1665.

Pulleyns resided, is the property of sir Thomas Slingsby, bart. It is a very large building; but, hath undergone so thorough a repair, that, scarce any marks of antiquity remain about it.

THE burying-ground, at Scotton, was given, for the use of the people, called quakers, by William and Edward Watkinson, of Bradley, near Skipton, in Craven, anno 1670.

HERE are three tomb-stones, with inscriptions, to the memories of Ann Watkinson, obit 1670.—— George Watkinson, husband to the aforesaid Ann, obit 1670.—William Watkinson, 1675.

ONE mile from Scotton, is

FARNHAM,

A SMALL village. The church is a vicarage, and rated, in the king's books, at £6. 12*s*. 1*d*.. It formerly belonged to the priory de Bello Valle, in the county of Lincoln. James Collins, and Robert Harvey, esqrs., are now patrons. It's present annual value, is £15. Here are no monuments of ancient date, except two altar-tombs, in the church-yard; one, inscribed to the memory of Nicholas Bickerdike, and, the other, to Jane, his wife; date, 1684. This family were formerly lords of Burton-Leonard; the last male heir, was Thomas Bickerdike, esq.; whose only daughter, and

heiress, married Robert Harvey, esq., in the year 1787; by whom, he had issue, two sons, and one daughter; James, Beacham, and Eliza.

Arms.—Or, on a saltire gules, a cinquefoil argent, between four eaglets, displayed vert.

Crest—On a wreath or, and gules, an eagle displayed vert.

THE family of WALKINGHAM, were anciently lords of this town; who bore, for their arms,—Vaire, two bars gules.

SIR ALAIN DE WALKINGHAM, was living about the year 1278, whose sister, and sole heiress, married Thomas de Scriven.

THE family mansion was situated, in a valley, on the right of the road, leading from Farnham to Walkingham-Hill; the avenue, formed of two rows of aged oaks, through which the road led, from the foot of the hill to the house, is yet discernible. The traces of the foundations of the building, measure forty-six yards, in length; and, thirty-four, in depth. Two round heaps of ruins, (covered with grass and weeds,) seem to mark the sites of two circular towers, that included, betwixt them, the whole length of the front. The moat, that once surrounded this edifice, is remembered, by persons now living, to have been wide and deep. The chapel stood at

some distance from the house, in a place still called "Chapel-Garth." The remains of the stables, and other offices; with the gardens, and fish-ponds, are very evident.

In the year 1757, a copper-mine was opened, at Farnham; which, for want of proper management, failed of success.

About one mile and a half, from hence, is

COPGROVE;

The seat of Henry Duncombe, esq., late member of parliament, for the county of York. The house stands on a rising ground; it's south front, is ninety feet long; over the entrance is a pediment, supported by four square pilasters.

The Dining-Room

Is thirty feet, by twenty; hung round with a great variety of fine prints, copied from the best masters. The chimney-piece is of excellent marble, and well finished.

Drawing-Room;

Forty feet, by twenty. Here are the following pictures: An old man, with a book, a most capital picture; three landscapes; three girls, playing with each

other; three boys, playing with a dog; two excellent pieces of ruins; one large inlaid table, of all the specimens of ancient and modern marbles; over the chimney-piece, is the figure of a small wild-boar, raising himself from the ground, well executed. A very fine bust of one of the daughters of the unfortunate Niobe: This elegant piece of sculpture, purchased at Rome, by mr. Weddel, was afterwards a present, from that gentleman, to mr. Duncombe.

Billiard-Room;

TWENTY-FOUR feet square. Here are four busts, large as life, BRUTUS, MILTON, and LAURENCE BELLINI, first physician to Cosmo III., duke of Florence, who died in the year 1703; and, sir George Savile, baronet. There are, also, several portraits, finished in a masterly manner, viz., W. MASON, M. A.; sir CECIL WRAY, bart.; WILLIAM WEDDEL, esq.; CHARLES DUNCOMBE, esq.; JOHN DALTON, esq., of Sleningford; JOHN GRIMSTON, esq.; and, JOHN LORD MUNCASTER.

Library;

TWENTY-FIVE feet, by eighteen. A handsome book-case, filled with a well-chosen collection of books, in elegant bindings.

Mr. Duncombe's Lodging-Room:

OVER the chimney-piece, is a portrait of HENRY SLINGSBY, esq., of Slingsby-house, in the strand, and Kippax, in Yorkshire, master of the mint to Charles II., only son of SIR WILLIAM SLINGSBY; MR. DUNCOMBE, when a child, painted by his sister; W. MASON, M. A.; and, CAPTAIN DALTON.

Striped Lodging-Room:

HERE are two very good landscapes; a group of wild-ducks; and, a fine print of sir GEORGE SAVILE.

FROM most of the rooms, in this elegant mansion, is a pleasing prospect of the lawn, bounded by hilly grounds; on one side of which, a fine sheet of water, bordered with wood, winding out of sight, beyond a distant hill, adds greatly to the beauty of the scene.

The Church

Is a rectory, dedicated to St. Michael; whereof, HENRY DUNCOMBE, esq., is patron; it's clear yearly value, £120. On a brass plate, fixed against the wall, in the inside of the church, is an inscription in Latin, of which, the following is a translation:

Here sleeps, in the Lord, John Wincup, late rector

of this church; the services of which, he faithfully performed, for fifty-four years: his disposition was friendly and hospitable, to all; but, his liberality to the poor, was generous and diffusive. Against no one did he ever commence a suit at law, nor did any person ever commence a suit against him. His little habitation having flourished, under divine protection, for fifty-two years, with a wife, and family of six children: he was the first that was removed from thence, to the grave. His death happened on the 8th day of July, 1637, in the 86th year of his age.

On a neat marble monument, fixed against the north wall, is inscribed:

Sacred to the memory of the rev. Thomas Lamplugh, A. M., rector of this parish; prebendary of Wistow, in the cathedral of York; lord of the manor of Lamplugh, in Cumberland; and, the last male-heir of the ancient family of Lamplugh.—He was the only son of the rev. Thomas Lamplugh, A. M., formerly rector of Bolton-Percy, and one of the canons residentary of the said cathedral church, by Honor, his wife, the daughter of William Chaloner, of Guisborough, esq.. He married Mary, the daughter of mr. James Collins; and died, without issue, 28th of February, 1783, aged 55 years.

At this village, is a cold-bath, which was formerly in great repute, and called St. Mongah's-well. Dr. Clayton, of Lancashire, wrote on it's virtues and uses, in the year 1697. See an account of it, in sir John Floyer's "History of cold bathing."

Before the conquest, Gospatric, a nothern nobleman, was lord of this village, where he had six carucates of land; three of which, were arable. In the 20th of William I., Erneis de Burun, a norman, had this manor; whose servant, Tursten, held here one carucate, with one plough, and seven villeins. Here was, then, a church; and, the manor, a mile long, and half a mile broad, was, in the time of king Edward, valued at 20s.; but, at the above-mentioned time, only at 16s.—*Vide Doomsday Book.*

Two miles from Copgrove, is

BRERETON;

The seat of a very ancient family, of that name; who bore, for their arms, argent, two bars, sable.

Robert, son of Simon de Brereton, lord of Brereton, married Helvesta, heiress of Thomas de Sawley, temp. Henry III.

Richard de Brereton, and Alice, his wife, were benefactors to Fountains-abbey. The site of the

family mansion, with the remains of the moat, fish-ponds, and gardens, including several acres, are yet discernible, in a field, called Hall-garth.

RETURNING from Brereton, and proceeding along the Ripley-road, observe, on the right, the village of

NIDD,*

THE seat of the ancient family of TRAPPES; who, it is probable, were originally french; and, took their name from their residence at the village of Trappes, in the province of Rouergue.

ROBERT TRAPPES, citizen and goldsmith, of London, married, and had issue, Henry. He died in the year 1526; and, was buried in the parish church of st. Leonards.

HENRY, son and heir of ROBERT, married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Byrnand, of Knaresbrough; in whose right, he was seized of lands, in Knaresbrough, Harrogate, and Nidd.

SIR FRANCIS TRAPPES BYRNAND, knight, son and heir of Henry, married Mary, daughter of Robert Atkinson, a bencher of Lincoln's-inn.

ROBERT TRAPPES BYRNAND, esq., son and heir of sir Francis, married Eliza, daughter of mr. Stephen

* *Neyde*, is the name of a village, in Brabant.

Taylor; from whom, is lineally descended, the present owner, Francis Michael Trappes, esq.; who married miss Lomax, only daughter of James Lomax, esq., of Clayton-hall, in Lancashire; and, had issue, Francis, Robert, (Henry John), Michael, and Elizabeth. *Arms.*—Argent, three caltrops, sable.

The church here, is a vicarage; of which, the college of Ripon were anciently patrons; it is now in the gift of the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; and, it's present annual value, £65.

One mile from Nidd, is

RIPLEY:

[*Ripe-ley*; i. e., a pasture, on the bank of a river.] Before the conquest, Ramchil, Archil, and Merlesuan, were lords here; and had, amongst them, five carucates of land; after that period, Ralph Paganel, a norman, held it of the king, for half a knight's fee. It afterwards came into the possession of the ancient family of Ross; of whom, William de Ripley, held two parts of this manor, for half a knight's fee.

Sir Thomas de Ingilby, one of the justices of the common pleas, married Catherine, daughter and heiress of —— Ripley, of Ripley, esq., about the year 1378; by which marriage, this estate came to the

Ingilbys. He left several children; from whom, after a flourishing race of ancestors, was descended,

Sir William Ingilby, knight, and baronet; so created, May 17, 1642. He married Anne, daughter of sir James Bellingham, knight; and, had issue, four sons, and one daughter.

Sir William, the second baronet, married Margaret, daughter of John Savile, of Methley, in Yorkshire, esq., (ancestor to the present earl of Mexborough, of the kingdom of Ireland,) by whom he was father of sir John, his successor, and five daughters.

Sir John, the third baronet, who married Mary, daughter of mr. Johnson, had issue, three sons and one daughter; and, was succeeded by his eldest son, 1741-2.

Sir John, the fourth baronet, obit 1772, unmarried, whereby the title became extinct; but, was revived in the present baronet, by patent, dated March 24, 1781, and, who was appointed high-sheriff of the county, in 1782. He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Wharton Amcotts, baronet, member of parliament for East-Retford; by whom, he had issue, four sons, and seven daughters; sir William, Elizabeth, Augusta, Diana, Julia, Constance; now living—John, Vincent, Charles, (Anna Maria) Anne, died, S. P..

Ripley Castle hath been much enlarged, by the present baronet; and, appears now, a spacious hospitable mansion, embattled only for ornament; except the lodge, and the great tower, which still retain their

original traces of caution, strength, and security. In one of the chambers of the tower, is the following sentence, carved on the frieze of the wainscot.

"In the yeire of owre Ld. M.D.L.V., was this "howse buyldyd, by sir Wyllyam Ingilby, knight; "Philip, and Marie, reigning that time."

The Vestibule, is elegantly finished with columns, and pilasters, of the Doric order.

The Dining-room, is twenty-eight feet, by twenty-three.

The Drawing-room, thirty feet, by twenty-four.

The Breakfast-room, twenty-four feet, by sixteen.

The Library, twenty-nine feet, by twenty-three.

The best Lodging-room, is thirty feet, by twenty-four, with a recess, and two fluted columns.

The Nursery, is forty feet, by twenty; with a large window, from whence is a fine view of the park, and adjacent country.

In the great staircase, is an elegant Venetian window; in the divisions of which, on stained glass, are a series of escutcheons, displaying the principal quarterings, and intermarriages of the Ingilby family, since their settling at Ripley, during a course of four hundred and thirty years, viz.,

Sir Thomas Ingilby, and *Catharine Ripley*.

Thomas Ingilby, esq., and *Elenora Mowbray.*
John Ingilby, esq., and *Elenora Roucliff.*
Thomas Ingilby, esq., and *Elena Holm.*
Walter Pedwardine, esq., and *Catharine Ingilby.**
John Holm, esq., and *Jennet Ingilby.**
Thomas de la River, esq., and *Isabel Ingilby.**
Sir William Ingilby, knight, and *Joanna Stapilton.*
Thomas Beckwith, esq., and *Elizabeth Ingilby.*
John Ingilby, esq., and *Margaret Strangeways.*
John Suthill, esq., and *Agnes Ingilby.*
William Arthington, esq., and *Catharine Ingilby.*
Sir William Ingilby, kt, and *Catharine Stillington.*
John Ingilby, esq., and *Alenora Constable.*
Sir Robert Constable, and *Jane Ingilby.*
Richard Goldesburgh, esq.,
Robert Warcup, esq.,
Thomas Wriothsley, esq., } *Anna Ingilby.*
William Ingilby, esq., and *Cecilia Talbois.*
Sir William Ingilby, knight, and *Ann Malory.*
James Pullein, esq., and *Frances Ingilby.*
Richard Maltus, and *Elizabeth Ingilby.**
John Ingilby, esq., and *Ann Clapham.*
Thomas Ingilby, esq., and *Alice Lawson.**
Sir John Gascoigne, knight, and *Ann Ingilby.**
Ralph Creswell, esq., and *Elizabeth Ingilby.**
John Ingilby, esq., and *Isabel Townley*, first;
Mary Lake, second.*
Robert Killingbeck, and *Anne Ingilby.**

* These names are not inserted in the window, though they occur in Thoresby's Ducat. Leod..

Richard Sherburn, esq., and *Isabel Ingilby.*
Sir William Ingilby, knight, and *Ann Thwaites*, first;
Sir William Ingilby, knight, and *Catharine Smetheley*, second.
Sampson Ingilby, esq.,* and *Jane Lambert.*†
John Ingilby, esq., and *Catharine Bapthorpe.*
George Winter, esq., and *Jane Ingilby.*
Thomas Markenfield, and *Isabella Ingilby.*
Peter York, esq., and *Elizabeth Ingilby.*
William Byrnand, esq., and *Grace Ingilby.*
Sir Peter Middleton, knight, and *Mary Ingilby.*
Sir Robert Hodson, knight, and *Frances Ingilby.*
Robert Widdrington, esq., and *Ursula Ingilby.*
Sir William Ingilby, knight, and baronet, and *Ann Bellingham.*
Francis Swale, esq., and *Ann Ingilby.*
Francis Appleby, esq., and *Catharine Ingilby.*
Sir William Ingilby, baronet, and *Margaret Savile.*
Sir John Ingilby, baronet, and *Mary Johnson.*
Mark Shaftoe, esq., and *Margaret Ingilby.*
John Arden, esq., and *Ann Ingilby.*
Sir John Ingilby, baronet, and *Elizabeth Amcotts.*

Arms.—Sable, and etoile of six rays, proper.

* Sampson Ingilby, esq., was steward to the earl of Northumberland; and, resided at Spofford manor, about the year 1600.

† Thoresby says—Elizabeth York.

Crest.—On a wreath, a boar's-head, couped and erect, argent, armed or. *Motto.*—Mon Droit.

After the battle of Marston, Cromwell, returning from the pursuit of a party of the royalists, purposed to stop at Ripley; and, having an officer in his troop, a relation of sir William Ingilby's, that gentleman was sent, to announce his arrival. The officer was informed, by the porter, at the gate, that sir William was absent, but, that he might send any message he pleased, to his lady. Having sent in his name, and obtained an audience, he was answered, by the lady, that no such person should be admitted there; adding, she had force sufficient to defend herself, and that house, against all rebels. The officer, on his part, represented the extreme folly of making any resistance; and, that the safest way would be to admit the general peaceably.—After much persuasion, the lady took the advice of her kinsman, and received Cromwell, at the gate of the lodge, with a pair of pistols stuck in her apron-strings; and, having told him, she expected that neither he nor his soldiers would behave improperly, led the way to the hall; where, sitting each on a sopha, these two extraordinary personages, equally jealous of each other's intentions, passed the whole night. At his departure, in the morning, the lady observed,—It was well he had behaved in so peaceable a manner; for, that, had it been otherwise, he would not have left that house with his life.

Sir William Ingilby was amongst the number of those knights, and gentlemen, who were obliged, by the parliament, to compound for their estates; and paid, for his composition, seven hundred and eighteen pounds.

John Palliser, of Birsthwaite, held his lands of the manor of Ripley, by the payment of a red-rose at midsummer, and, by carrying the boar's-head to the lord's table, all the twelve days of christmas; during which time, he was to have his horse and his hound kept, at Ripley-hall.*

Here is a market on Monday; and, the fairs are on Easter-Monday, and August 25, 26, 27.

The Church

Is a rectory, dedicated to All-Saints, of which, sir John Ingilby, bart., is patron; the present annual value of this living, is £400. In the church-yard, is a very uncommon pedestal, of an ancient cross; with eight niches, intended, probably, for kneeling in.

In the south-aile, near Baynes' choir, supposed to have been saint John, the babtist's, chapel, is the

* The boar's-head was a dish of feudal splendor, particularly in Scotland; where, it was sometimes surrounded with little banners, displaying the colors and achievements of the baron, at whose board it was served.

tomb of SIR THOMAS INGILBY, a justice of the common-pleas, temp. Edward III.

IN the north-aile, and near the patron's choir, is a tomb, supposed to be that of SIR THOMAS INGILBY, the founder of the church; obit 1415. A pew now stands upon it.

ON the north side of the chancel, are two monuments, one for ELIZABETH, CATHARINE, and MARY INGILBY; and, the other, for SIR JOHN INGILBY, and his LADY; he died, 1741-2. Near the communion-table, are the monuments of CATHARINE INGILBY, 1500; JOHN INGILBY, esq., 1502; SIR WILLIAM INGILBY, bart., 1682; SIR WILLIAM INGILBY, knight, 1617; MR. SYKES; SIR WILLIAM INGILBY, knight, and his LADY, 1640.

OVER the entrance into the free-school, is the following inscription:

This school was built, by Mary Ingilby, in the year 1702; and endowed, with part of the fortune of Catharine Ingilby; being the two youngest daughters of sir William Ingilby, of Ripley, in the county of York, baronet.

NEWTON-HALL,

NEAR Ripley, formerly a seat of the ancient family

of the Vavasours; a branch of which, resided here, before the year 1570, and after the year 1610. The situation is on a small eminence, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. Over the front door, is a shield of arms, cut in stone; containing those of Vavasour, Ingilby, and several others. The estate, consisting of 404 acres, was lately purchased by Matthew Thackwray, esq..

STAGE IV.

Harrogate, to Almias-Cliff.—Harewood.—Leeds.—Kirkstall-abbey.—Wakefield.—Sandal.—Pontefract.

ALMIAS-CLIFF, i. e., *Altar-Cliff*;* a group of rocks, on a high hill, about five miles south-west of Harrogate, which appear, at a distance, like some stupendous fabric, tumbled into ruins. On the summit of this enormous pile, are several basons, hollowed in the stone; one of which, is fourteen inches deep, and two feet four inches in diameter: near this bason, is a cavity, in the form of a parallelogram, or long square. It is the opinion of mr. Borlase, in his history of Cornwall, that the Druids made choice of situations like this, for the celebration of their religious rites; and, believes the basons were formed, to receive the water which came from the clouds, as the purest of all fluids; and, used by them, for the purposes of lustration, and purification.† The irregular ca-

* *Al*, a rock, or cliff; *mias*, an altar. *Vide Shaw's Celtic dictionary.*

† It is very probable, that the vessel, called the holy water bason, used in our ancient churches, is derived from this origin. *See Bower's life of Alexander, the fifth bishop of Rome.*

vaties, mr. Borlase supposes, were to receive the bodies of children, for the cure of particular disorders. Into these basons, the country people hereabouts, do frequently drop a pin; to which ceremony, they certainly annex the idea of propitiation, as they confess, their motive is to obtain *good fortune*. The Druidical rites and ceremonies, in Britain, were (according to Tacitus,) abolished, in the time of Nero; yet, such is the amazing power of superstition, that, we still find some shadowy traces of them remain here, and in many other places, after a period of near two thousand years.

On the west side of the rock, is a fissure, called FAIRY-PARLOUR. This cavernous hole, which dips from north-west to nearly south-east, has been explored to a very great length; but, where it ends, is yet unknown.

NEAR Fairy-parlour, are the remains of a rocking-stone; part of which, hath been evidently cut away, to prevent it's moving.

IN the valley below, are two upright stones; the form of each, is that of an irregular wedge, about twelve feet high, and both very much corroded by the weather. The singular shape and position of these stones, have led some to suppose they were rock-idols, in those

dark ages, when the rude britons bowed down to the spreading oak, and adored the massy column*.

OSSIAN thus describes a british prince, returning from his devotions.

"GRUMAL was the chief of Cona. He sought the "battle, on every coast. His soul rejoiced in blood: "his ears, in the din of arms. He poured his warriors "on Craca; Craca's king met him, returning from his "GROVE: for then, within the circle of Bruno, he "spake to the STONE of power."

THE surrounding country, seen from this lofty hill, affords a prospect, scarcely to be equalled. On one side, are steril, and bleak mountains, covered with ling; on the other side, (making the contrast as great as possible) is a delightful view of Wharfdale, through which, that fine river rolls, in a broad and rapid stream.

ON the farther bank of the river, stands the ruins of HAREWOOD-CASTLE, the TOWN, and CHURCH, with HAREWOOD-HOUSE, the princely residence of Edward, lord Harewood; behind which, the hills of Derbyshire are seen, at the distance of sixty miles.

* The canons of king Edgar, (who died about the year 975) were 67 in number; the sixteenth of which, forbids the worship of trees, rocks, fountains, and other remaining rites, of pagan superstition.

At the foot of Almias-Cliff, is a small village, called RIGTON, *i. e.*, the town on the ridge. The manor-house stood at the east end of this village; the site of which, now only remains, including near an acre of ground, encompassed by a moat.

The manor of Rigton, of which, this rock is the boundary, on one side, was granted, by Hugh de Lechley, to the monks of Fountains-abbey, with the homages and services of all tenants, and their heirs, and all natives, *i. e.*, slaves; together with all their chattels, and the produce of them. On the dissolution of Fountains-abbey, this manor continued in the crown, till the year, 1556, when it was sold, to sir William Fairfax, for £226 7s. 6d.. It continued in this family, till the year 1716, when it was sold, under a decree in chancery, to Robert Wilkes, esq.; from whom, it descended to his great grand-daughter, the only daughter and heiress of Charlton Palmer, esq., of Beckenham, in Kent, and lady of the rev. doctor Thomas Pollock, of whom it was purchased, by lord Harewood, in 1796. This manor was anciently esteemed, part of the forest of Knaresbrough.

About three miles north-west of this place; and, on the summit of a hill, is

LITTLE ALMIAS-CLIFF;

Around which, the far distant mountains, form a

wide and solemn circle. Here are, also, several basons; one of which, on the top of the highest rock, is nineteen inches deep, and twenty-nine in diameter.

PROCEEDING from hence, to Harewood-Bridge; at a small distance from which, are the remains of

RUGEMONT,

ONCE the seat of the ancient family of D'INSULA; situated on the northern bank of the river Wharfe, which here, by a fine and bold curve, forms a beautiful bay. The area, on which the mansion stood, is about eighty yards, by sixty, moated round; the offices, seem to have been at some distance; and, the whole, to have taken up near four acres, encompassed by a rampart, in some places, eighteen feet broad. Sir John D'Insula, lord of Rugemont, was living in 1253. In 1269, John, lord Lisle, of Rugemont, became possessed of Harewood, on the death of his relation, the countess of Lancaster.

ABOUT two miles from Rugemont, is

HAREWOOD-HOUSE,

THE seat of Edward, lord Harewood, so justly celebrated for it's grandeur, and magnificence, was built by the late lord Harewood; who laid the foundation, about the year 1760. The length of the building, is 247 feet, 10 inches; and, the width, 89 feet. The

fine stone, of which it is built, was dug from a quarry, near the place.

THE lodge, into the park, is extremely handsome; and, this noble house, on the outside, claims every merit of Corinthian architecture.

THERE are 14 windows on a floor. The body is well proportioned, and joined by two superb wings.

THE south front, hath still superior excellence; and, it's apparent greater elevation, gives it more grandeur; for, the ground, which was originally a rough hill, is now sweetly sloped, with great art and judgment. The apartments are very numerous, and large, and finished in the highest taste of elegance and fashion. The ceilings are, many of them, richly ornamented with beautiful designs of *Zucci*, and others.

ALL the rooms are equally elegant and costly, particularly the state apartments; but, the gallery and great drawing-room, present such a shew of magnificence and art, as eye hath scarce seen, and words cannot describe; the former, takes up the west wing, and is 77 feet, by 24 and a half, and 22 high. On one side, are four most superb plate-glasses, ten feet high; also, another of the same, over the chim-

ney-piece, and two large oval ones, in other places. The designs, on the ceiling, are admirably executed, by *Rebecchi*, and represent the seasons of the year; intermixed with figures, from the heathen mythology. The stucco work, is done by *Rose*, and esteemed the first of it's kind. The great drawing-room is, also, as handsome, as designs and gilding can make it; here are seven elegant glasses, ornamented with festoons, particularly light and beautiful.

THROUGH every part of this princely mansion, elegance and usefulness are evidently united; and, though nothing can exceed the work of the mason, the carver, the painter, and the upholsterer; it is, at the same time, a most complete and useful family residence.*

THE gardens and pleasure-grounds, (laid out by *Brown*), are truly elegant; the former abound with every convenience for producing the finest fruits, flowers, and exotics; the pleasure-grounds are extensive, and admirably planned, with a charming piece of water to grace the whole; shrubs, of every sort, are seen to flourish luxuriantly, which are judiciously mixed; and, it is pleasing to know, that where those shrub-girt walks now display such rich scenes of cultivation, was, a few years since, all common ploughed land.

* Designed by *Adams* and *Carr*.

NEAR half a mile from the house, are the MANEGERIE, the FARM-YARD, WORKSHOPS for the different artizans, and a variety of other offices; forming, altogether, an elegant little village.

AT a very small distance from the house, is

HAREWOOD-CHURCH,

A VERY ancient and venerable pile, surrounded by a thick grove of trees, whose close embowering shade, is a pleasing addition to the solemnity of the place: it is a vicarage, dedicated to All-saints; the first rector that occurs, is Robert de Clipstone, anno 1275. JOHN, LORD L'ISLE, in the year 1350, founded a chantry, for six priests here; one of whom, in his proper habit, is depicted in the east-window of this church. In the choir, are six altar-tombs, of white marble; on each are placed, fine whole length figures of some of the ancient owners of this manor:

First, Tomb of SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, of Gawthorpe, knight, chief justice of England; and ELIZABETH, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of SIR WILLIAM MOWBRAY, of Kirklington, knight. He died the 17th of December, 1429. Round the verge of this tomb, on a brass fillet, (torn away in the civil wars,) was the following inscription:

HIC JACET WILLIELMUS GASCOIGNE, NUPER

CAPITALIS JUSTICAR DE BANCO HENRICI, NUPER REGIS ANGLIÆ; ET ELIZA, UXOR EJUS QUI QUIDEM WILLIELMUS, OBIT DIE DOMINICA 17MO DIE DECEMBRIS, ANNO DOMINI 1429.

THIS upright judge, being insulted on the bench, by the then PRINCE of WALES, afterwards KING HENRY V., with equal intrepidity and coolness, committed the prince to prison; and, by this seasonable fortitude, laid the foundation of the future glory of that great monarch, who, from this event, dated his reformation. It is not well authenticated, that the PRINCE struck SIR WILLIAM, as recorded by Shakespear; but, all authors agree, that he interrupted the course of justice, to screen a profligate servant. SIR WILLIAM equally shewed his integrity, and intrepid spirit, in refusing the commands of his sovereign, Henry IV., to try Richard Scroop, then archbishop of York, for high treason; an office, which another judge assumed, and pursued to a fatal point for the prisoner.

Second, Tomb of SIR RICHARD REDMAN, of Harewood-castle, knight; and his lady, ELIZABETH, daughter of SIR WILLIAM ALDBURGH, of Harewood: he died, in the reign of Henry VI.. On his helmet, is a horses' head, the crest of this family.

Third, Tomb of SIR WILLIAM RYTHER, of Ry-

ther, knight; and SYBIL, his wife, the other daughter of sir William Aldburgh; he, also, died in the reign of Henry VI.. On his helmet, is the Ryther's crest—a dragon.

Fourth, Tomb of SIR RICHARD REDMAN, knight, grandson of sir Richard, before mentioned; and ELIZABETH, his wife, daughter of sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, knight.

Fifth, This tomb, by the arms, (gules, a saltier argent; and, the crest, a bull's head,) appears to be for a Neville, probably SIR JOHN NEVILLE, of Womersley, knight, who died 1482; and, whose daughter and heiress, Joan, married SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, knight.

Sixth, This tomb is said to be that of sir Richard Franks, of the manor of Harewood.

Seventh, A monument for SIR THOMAS DENISON, knight, a judge in the king's bench, who died Sept. 8, 1765; with a bust, and inscription, said to have been written by William, earl Mansfield, who was his particular friend.

ON the altar-rails, are carved the initials of the earl of Strafford's name; the only memorial of the Wentworth family, now remaining at Harewood.

Testamentary burials, in Harewood-church.

Sir William Gascoigne, 1429——William Milner, 1441.——John Thwaits, 1469.——John York, vicar, 1490.——Edward Redman, 1510.——Sir William Gascoigne, knight, of Gawthorpe, 1541.——William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, 1567.——Percival Walker, vicar, 1567.——William Tempest, 1576.———William Atherton, 1577.———Matthew Mallory, of Dunswich, 1619.——Brian Frank, 1626.

HAREWOOD-CASTLE,

Situated on the brow of a very high hill, above the river Wharfe; from whence, is a very pleasing prospect of the beautiful vale, through which, that river winds it's course. The grand portal is on the east side, and high enough for a man to enter on horseback: This entrance was defended by a large portcullis, the groove of which, is yet very evident.

On the front of this portal, over the entrance, are three shields of arms, cut in the stone;—that in the centre, is an orle for Baliol; on each side, is a lion rampant, said to be the arms of sir William Aldburgh, with this motto, in saxo-monastic characters:

VAT SAL BE, SAL.

Over this gateway, is a chamber, called the cha-

pel; wherein, formerly, were twelve shields of arms, six of which, are only now discernible, ascribed to the families of SUTTON, ALDBURGH, BALIOL, THWENG, ALDBURGH, impaling SUTTON, VIPONT.

THERE appears to have been two large rooms, on the ground floor, divided by a strong partition-wall, in the middle of which, is an arched door-way, that communicated with both rooms. In the western wall of the first room, under a magnificent arch, is a tomb; but, when erected, or to whose memory, is now entirely forgotten. It seems to have been built with the wall; and, may probably contain the remains of the founder of this castle.

"What now avails, that o'er the vassal plain,
"His rights, and rich demesnes, extended wide!
"That honor, and her knights, compos'd his train,
"And Chivalry stood, marshall'd, by his side!

"Though to the clouds his castle seem'd to climb,
"And frown'd defiance on the desp'rate foe;
"Though deem'd invincible; the conqueror, time,
"Level'd the fabric, as the founder, low.

"Yet, the hoar tyrant, though not mov'd to spare,
"Relented, when he struck it's finish'd pride;
"And, partly the rude ravage to repair,
"The tott'ring tow'rs with twisted ivy ty'd."

IN each of the two towers, on the south side, were four apartments, one above another; and, in each, were a window, and fire-place.

THE extent of this castle, when entire, must have been very considerable; for, we now observe near an acre of ground, around the remaining building, covered with half-buried walls, and fragments of ruins.

ABOUT half a mile west of the castle, and, in the centre of a thick wood, is an open space, of about one acre;* which hath been kept cleared of trees, from a very remote period. It has been supposed, that this was the place, where (about the year 963,) earl Athelwold fell a sacrifice to the resentment of his royal master, king Edgar. Seduced by the fascinating charms of the fair Elfrida,† he forgot his duty to his prince, his benefactor, and friend. Higden, in his Polichronicon, which ends about the year 1342, says, "The kynge had the erle with hym, for to hunt in the "wode of Werwelley,‡ that now is called Hoore "Wode.§ There the kynge smote him through, with a "shafte." Rapin says, Athelwold was murdered in a

* Called, at this day, *Chesne-plain*; i. e., the plain in the wood.

† Elfrida founded three religious houses, for nuns; one on the spot where Athelwold was slain; one in Wiltshire; and, a third, in the county of Southampton. There is not, I believe, any place called Harewood, in either of those counties.

‡ May not this be Wharfe-valley, now Wharfedale.

§ Harewood.

wood, in Northumberland.—Yorkshire was, then, a part of the ancient Northumberland.

About the time of the conquest, Tor, Sprat, and Grim, probably three danish chieftains, were possessed of ten carucates of land, in Harewood; five of which, were arable. Soon after that period, Robert de Romeli, became possessed of this castle and manor; whose only daughter, Cecily, marrying Ranulph de Meschines, earl of Chester, he became lord of Harewood; whose daughter, Avici, married William de Curcis, steward of the household to Henry I..

To Avici de Romeli, succeeded William de Curcis, her son; whose only daughter, Alice, married Warine Fitzgerald, chamberlain to king John, lord (in her right) of this manor; who obtained, of king John, a charter, for a fair and weekly market, here; he had an only daughter, Margery, his heiress, who married, first, Baldwin de Redvers, eldest son of William de Redvers, earl of Devonshire; which Baldwin, died in his father's life-time.—Secondly, Fulk de Brent; who, from residing in the Isle-of-Wight, where the family of Redvers had great possessions, was denominated, De Insula, or L'isle; and, was ancestor of lord L'isle, of Rugemont.

This lady, when residing at Harewood, granted,

to the nuns of Arthington, the tithe of her household expences there.

To MARGERY DE REDVERS, succeeded Baldwin, earl of Devon, her son. He had issue, a daughter, Isabel, his heiress; married to William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle.

WILLIAM, EARL of ALBEMARLE, rebelled against Henry II., and manned his castles; but, was overpowered, and forced to submit. He had one daughter, sole heiress; married to Edmond Crouchback, earl of Lancaster, son of king Henry III.; who died, without issue, in the year 1269. Upon the death of his lady, Harewood descended to her relation, Robert, lord L'isle, of Rugemont, grandson of Margery de Redvers, her great grand-mother by Fulk de Brent, her second husband, before-mentioned.

ROBERT, LORD L'ISLE, was succeeded by John, his son; who, in 1336, that he might be the better enabled to serve king Edward III., in his wars, obtained from his father, a grant of this manor, of Harewood, then valued, at 400 marks, per annum. He died in the year 1356, being succeeded by his son and heir,

ROBERT, LORD L'ISLE, whose only daughter, Elizabeth, married to sir William Aldburgh, of Aldburgh, in Richmondshire, seems to have made Hare-

wood his chief residence; and, though there was a castle here, in very early times, prior to the reign of king John, yet, by the arms of the Aldburghs, cut in stone, over the principal entrance, and in several parts of the chapel, over the eastern portal, we may conclude, this sir William de Aldburgh erected the princpal part of the castle,* as it now stands, in the reign of Edward III.. He had two daughters, his co-heiresses; Elizabeth, married, first, to sir Brian Stapleton, of Carlton; secondly, to sir Richard Redman, of Redman, and Levens, in Westmorland, knights; and Sybil, to sir William Ryther, of Ryther, knight; between whom, all his estates were divided. The estates thus descending to co-heiresses, each family held them, in undivided moieties; but, the Redmans seem to have made the castle their principal residence, till the reign of queen Elizabeth, in whose 21st year, both these families disposed of their property here.

THE family of GASCOIGNE, of Gawthorpe, appear to have been the next owners of Harewood. William Gascoigne, knight, obtained a licence, to enclose two parks here; the first, to contain two hundred and forty acres of land, in Gawthorpe, Wardley, and Harewood; the second, to contain seventeen hundred acres, in Henhouse, Lofthouse, Wardley, Harewood, and Wyke.

* Mr. Camden passed through Yorkshire, about the year 1582; at which time, he observes, that this was a neat and strong castle.

WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, esq., the last of this line, had an only daughter, Margaret, his heiress, married to Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth Wood-house, esq.; whose son, William, (father of Thomas, earl of Strafford), was seized of this, and several other manors, in the neighbourhood.

THE unfortunate earl resided at Gawthorpe, during the gathering of that storm, which, at length, proved so fatal to him, as appears by several of his letters, dated from thence. His son, William, second earl of Strafford, sold this estate, during Cromwell's usurpation; and, also, that at Ledstone. It was customary, in those times, to keep copies of the purchase-deeds of lands sold;—on the back of those of Harewood, it is said, the earl made the following memorandum: "I sold "this estate, for sixteen years' purchase, and vested "the money in irish lands, at four years' purchase." Harewood was afterwards purchased by sir John Cutler, of penurious memory; who resided at Gawthorpe-hall, having reduced the ancient castle of Harewood to ruin, for sake of the timber.

Cutler saw tenants break, and houses fall;
For very want, he could not build a wall. *Pope.*

He left his estate to his only daughter, Elizabeth, countess of Radnor; with remainder, in case of failure of issue, to his relation, John Boulter, esq., who,

on her death, (1696) accordingly inherited it; and, of the heirs of this gentleman, it was purchased by Henry Lascelles, esq., father of Edwin, the late lord.

THERE is a village, named Lassele, in the province of Touraine, in France; from whence, it is probable, this very ancient family may have derived their name—Picot de Lascelles appears to have been amongst the gentlemen that composed the train of Alan, earl of Richmond,* at the time of the conquest; and was, afterwards, lord of Scruton, near Bedale, in the north-riding of Yorkshire, † which he held of the said earl. The family had several other estates, in that part of the country, at an early period. Sir Rodger de Lascelles, of Sowerby, and Brackenburgh, knight, was summoned to parliament, 22nd of Edward I.; and, the following year, amongst the barons of the realm. Thomas Lascelles, esq., was high-sheriff of Yorkshire, 39th of queen Elizabeth. Sir Thomas Lascelles, knight, was one of the council to the presidency, at York, 41st of Elizabeth; Daniel Lascelles, esq., was high-sheriff, in 1719; Edwin, lord Harewood, advanced to the peerage, June 19th, 1790; Edward, lord Harewood, June 18, 1796.

Arms.—Sable, a cross flory, or.

* He was nephew to the conqueror, and commanded the rear-guard of the army, at the battle of Hastings.

† Glover's visitation of Yorkshire, in 1584.

Crest.—A bears'-head, couped, and muzzled, gules.

Supporters.—Two bears, ermine; muzzle, collar, and chain of each, gules.

Motto.—"In solo Deo salus."

EIGHT miles from Harewood, is

LEEDS;

A VERY ancient and populous town, situated on the river Aire.* Mr. Thoresby supposed the name of this town to be derived from the british, *Cair Loid Coit*—A town in a wood. Another learned antiquary believes it to have been, in very remote time, the property of some great man, whose name was *Lede*, or *Leod;*† and, that the villages of Ledsham, Ledstone, and Lede-hall, are all derived from the same origin; yet, when we find there is such a town as Leede, on the river Dender, in Austrian Flanders, and a village called Holbeck, not far from thence, we admit the probability of a town and village, in Yorkshire, being thus named, by some of our german ancestors, from that part of the country.

IN Leeds, 20th of William I., Ilbert de Lacy had

* This river, which receives it's name from *Aruf*, (british) signifying *slow* and *easy*, is styled, by Drayton, *daughter of lofty Penigent.*

† Nazen Leod, a british chief, slain in a great battle against the saxons. *Hume.*

ten carucates, and six oxgangs, of taxable land here; as much of which was arable, as was sufficient for six ploughs. There was, in the whole district, at this time, twenty-seven villeins, and four sokemen, with fourteen ploughs, a church, and a mill; also, ten acres of meadow, valued at seven pounds, and four shillings.

HERE was a strong castle, probably built by Ilbert de Lacy, which was besieged by king Stephen, in the year 1139; and, here the unhappy monarch, Richard II., was confined, about the year 1399. The site of this fortress, of which there is not now any vestage remaining, is said to have been on a place, called "Mill-hill." The town was incorporated in the 2nd of Charles I.; and, had a considerable share in the troubles of that reign.

ON the 23d of January, 1643, sir Thomas Fairfax, with six troops of horse, three companies of dragoons, 1000 musketeers, and 2000 club-men, marched out of Bradford, to attack this place; and, advancing as far as Woodhouse-moor, sent and summoned sir William Savile to surrender the town, for the use of the king, and parliament; but, receiving an haughty answer, they advanced, with colors flying, to the south-west side of the town, and began the assault, which lasted for about two hours, when the garrison was beat from their out-works, and their cannoniers killed. Sir

Thomas Fairfax, with his brother, sir William Fairfax, sir Henry Fowlis, and captain Forbes, cut their way through all opposition, entering the town, sword in hand, followed by their dauntless troops, soon got possession of the place; where they found two brass cannons, good store of ammunition, with four pairs of colors, and took 500 prisoners; amongst whom, were six officers. Sir William Savile fled; and, by crossing the river, escaped being taken; serjeant major Beaumont, endeavouring to do the same, was drowned. The slain, on the side of the garrison, were 28; on that of the parliament, 12. This seems to have been the principal action, that happened here, during the civil wars of Charles I.; though the town often changed it's masters, in those turbulent times.

In June, 1753, much discontent arose, amongst the country-people, on account of the turnpike-act; and, a large body of those infatuated men, assembled, broke down the gates, and pulled up the posts of several bars, near Leeds, and elsewhere. Mr. Lascelles, afterwards lord Harewood, at the head of near 300 of his tenants and workmen, well armed, attacked the rioters, and took about 30 prisoners, of whom, ten were committed to York castle; three others were taken, and carried before the trustees of the turnpike, at the king's-arms inn, in Briggate; when a body of near 500 men, assembled, and demanded the prisoners to be set at liberty. The riot-act was read, but no

regard paid to it by the mob, who proceeded to break the windows and shutters of the king's-arms inn; when the soldiers, who had been previously sent for, were ordered to fire, which was done, first with powder; but, not having the desired effect, they fired with ball; by which, eight were killed, and above 40 wounded, when the mob immediately dispersed.

The markets, which are on Tuesdays and Saturdays, are exceedingly well supplied with all sorts of provisions; the shambles are, particularly, well stored; and, 500 horse-loads of apples have been counted here, in one day. The fairs are July 10 and 11, for horses, hardware, and toys; and November 8 and 9, for horses, horned-cattle, hardware, and toys.

In the year 1798, the river Aire was made navigable to this town, which has now a communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Avon, &c.. This inland navigation, including it's windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Lancaster, Westmorland, Chester, Stafford, Warwich, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c., &c..

The woollen manufactory has flourished here, for many ages. The market, for cloth, was held in Briggate, till about the year 1758, when a most extensive building was erected, by voluntary subscription, called

The mixed Cloth-Hall,

CONSISTING of a main body, and two wings; lighted by a great number of the largest sash-windows that are any where to be seen; the colors of the cloth, being, by this means, as distinguishable as in the open air. The markets are held Tuesdays and Saturdays; and, begin at nine o'clock, in summer, and ten, in winter; when all the six streets, (as they are called) in this hall, are filled with cloth, to a prodigious amount.

The White Cloth-Hall:

A LOFTY and spacious building; over one part of which, is a very elegant ASSEMBLY-ROOM, in the modern taste, with card and tea-rooms, neatly finished.

The Guild, or Moot-Hall:

THE front of which, is built on arches, and adorned with a fine statue of queen Anne, by *Carpenter*, of London, placed in a niche; under which, are the arms of the town, supported by two owls, in memory of sir John Savile,* the first honorary alderman of this corporation.

The general Infirmary:

THE first stone of this noble edifice, was laid by Edwin Lascelles, esq., afterwards lord Harewood, September 10, 1768; in the presence of the mayor,

* The arms of Savile, are—argent, on a bend sable, 3 owls of the field.

aldermen, recorder, &c.. This humane design was begun by subscription, and hath, ever since, been well supported; it is of exceeding great use, in relieving numbers of the diseased poor. The length of the building, is 150 feet; width, 38. The court is 186 feet, by 30. The back-court, with offices and gardens, 186 feet, by 120.

St. Peter's Church

Is the parish-church, built in the form of a cross; with a tower, rising from the middle. In the ceiling, is the ascension of our SAVIOUR, finely painted in fresco, by *Parmentier*. It is a vicarage; and, the patronage is vested in 25 trustees.

St. John's Church

WAS finished in the year 1634, at the sole expence of mr. John Harrison; and is a curacy, in the patronage of the mayor, the vicar, and three senior aldermen.

Trinity Church,

A VERY elegant structure, is a curacy, in the patronage of the recorder, vicar, and minister of saint John's.

St. Paul's Church;

FOUNDED by the rev. Miles Atkinson, about the year 1793.

HERE are, also, nine meeting-houses, of different

denominations; two baptists, one sandimonian, one quaker, four dissenting chapels, and one methodist. There are, besides, in this parish, eight chapels. The population of this borough, was, in the year 1801, as follows:—houses, 6,882; inhabitants, 30,669.

ABOUT two miles from Leeds, is a village, called

HEDDINGLEY;

WHERE, it is supposed, the oak stood, from whence, this wapentake is denominated Skirack, q. d., *Shire-Oak;* where the people met, at stated times, to choose their reve, or under-sheriff for the district; and, where causes were tried, and appeals made from thence, to the riding; and, from thence, to the county. This, also, was the place of general rendezvous, in all times of public danger. In the year 1322, king Edward II., being at York, issued out commissions of array; one of which, was directed to Adam de Swillington, and William de Stargill; commanding them to raise all the defencible men, in this wapentake, between the ages of 16 and 60; each man, to be duly arrayed, and led to the king; with whom, they were to march against the scots.

THREE miles from Leeds, on the right of the road, from thence to Bradford, are the ruins of

KIRKSTALL-ABBEY;

A STATELY gothic building, situated in a beauti-

ful vale, watered by the river Aire. It was of the cistercian order; founded by Henry de Lacy, in 1157; and valued, at the dissolution, at 329l. 2s. 11d.. The gateway is walled up, and converted into a farm-house: The abbot's palace, was on the south. The middle, north, and south ailes of the church, remain, with nine pillars on each side; but, the roof of the middle aile is gone. Here are places for six altars, three on each side the high altar, as appears by the distinct chapels; but, to what saints dedicated, it is not easy, at this time, to discover. The length of the church, from east to west, is 224 feet; the transept, from north to south, is 118 feet. At the west end, is a turret, with steps leading to the roof of the south aile, over-grown with grass. The tower, built about the time of Henry VIII., remained entire, till the 27th of January, 1779, when three sides of it were blown down; and, only the south side remains. Part of an arched chamber, leading to the cemetery; and, part of the dormitory, still remain.

THERE is not a single monument in this church; and, it is worthy of remark, that it does not stand due east and west. Many of the mouldering walls are over-shadowed with trees, and mantled with ivy; which adds, in a high degree, to the solemnity of the scene.

Abbots of Kirkstall.

	Elected.
1, Alexander	1157

2, Ralph Hageth. . . . . 1182.
3, Lambert. . . . . 1191.
4, Turgesius. . . . . ——.
5, Heylas . . . . . 1209.
6, Ralph de Newcastle . . . . . ——.
7, Walter . . . . . ——.
8, Mauricius . . . . . 1221.
9, Adam . . . . . 1249.
10, Hugh Mickelay. . . . . 1259.
11, Simon . . . . . 1262.
12, William de Ledes . . . . . 1269.
13, Gilbert de Cotles . . . . . 1275.
14, Henry Car . . . . . 1280.
15, Hugh de Grymston . . . . . 1284.
16, Joseph, or John de Birdsall . ——.
17, Walter . . . . . 1313.
18, William . . . . . 1341.
19, Roger de Ledes . . . . . 1349.
20, John de Bard . . . . . 1399.
21, William Grayson . . . . . ——.
22, Thomas Wymbersley . . . . 1468.
23, Robert Kelingbeck . . . . . 1499.
24, William Stockdale . . . . . 1501.
25, William Marshall . . . . . 1509.

26, John Ripley, 1528, the last abbot, surrendered this abbey, November 22, A. D. 1540; and, the site was granted to Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury.

THE duke of Montague, is the present owner.

THE arms of this abbey, were,—azure, three swords, their points, in base; hilts and pomels, or.

EIGHT miles from Leeds, is

WAKEFIELD;

A well-built populous town. In the market-place, is a beautiful cross, being on an open colonade, of the doric order, supporting a dome, with a lantern at the top; under which, is a room, where the public business is transacted. The church, which was repaired in 1724, is a large, lofty, gothic structure, with a spire, one of the highest in the county. At the bottom of the principal street, (Westgate) is the prison, which has lately been divided into 150 cells.

IN 1698, the Calder was made navigable hither, from Castleford; and, by an act of parliament, 1760, it's navigation is continued from hence, to Elland, and Halifax. Great quantities of coals are carried, by water, from hence, as well as Leeds, into the Ouse; and then, either go up the river, to York, or down to the Humber; supplying abundance of towns, with that commodity; and, saving them the duty of 4s. per chaldron, which is paid for the coals of Newcastle. The market, is on Fridays; fairs, July 4, and 5, for horses and hardware; November 11, and 12, for horses and horned cattle.

HERE is a fine bridge, over the Calder; on which, is an ancient chapel, ten yards long, and six wide: The west front, is divided into compartments, with arches, in relief, their spandrils richly flowered; and, over each compartment, five shorter ones, with historical reliefs; which may allude to the occasion of erecting the chapel: The first is broken; in the second, is a woman reclined, lamenting; a youth, at her feet, sits wringing his hands; in the third, two youths kneeled, praying by the side of a woman, in the same attitude; in the fourth, a group of figures obscure; in the fifth, a man sitting, another standing before him; and, an embattled building. The buttresses, are beautifully carved, and each crowned with a rich *fynial*. The north and south windows, have rich tracery. This chapel stands partly on the bridge, and partly on the sterlings; and, was lately a warehouse, for hemp; it has been converted to various purposes, which hath, of late years, much damaged it. It is said to have been built by Edward IV., in memory of his father and brother, who were slain at the battle of Wakefield.

NOT far from Wakefield, are the remains of

SANDAL-CASTLE;

BUILT, in the reign of Edward II., by John Plantagenet, earl of Warren; where that nobleman resided, along with the lady of the unfortunate Thomas, earl of Lancaster, about the year 1320. In an affray, concerning this lady, between the retainers of Lancas-

ter, and Warren, commenced that fatal tragedy; in which, sir John Elland, of Elland, and so many other gentlemen, lost their lives.

In the reign of Edward III., Edward Baliol resided here, while an army was raising, to establish him in Scotland. This castle, afterwards became the property of Richard Plantagenet, duke of York; who, having laid claim to the crown, raised an army, to support that claim; and, appointed this castle, as the place of general rendezvous; to which, he repaired, with a small body of troops, ordering his son, the earl of March, to follow him with the rest. Queen Margaret, having intelligence of this, advanced, with an army of 18,000 men, up to the castle walls: The duke, elated with his former success, though he had but 5,000 men, marched out; and, falling into an ambuscade, was slain, with near 3,000 of his men.

"Where York himself, before his castle gate,
"Mangled with wounds, on his own earth, lay dead;
"Upon whose body, Clifford down him sate,
"Stabbing the corpse, and cutting off his head,
"Crown'd it with paper; and, to wreake his teene,
"Presents it so, to his victorious queene."

"Where th' earle of Rutland, the duke's youngest son,
"Then in his childhood, and of tender age,
"Coming, in hopes to see the battaile won;
"Clifford, whose wrath no rigour could aswage,
"Takes; and, whilst there he doth for mercy kneel,
"In his soft bosom sheaths his sharpen'd steel."

Drayton's "Queen Margarite."

THE spot where he fell, was enclosed with a triangular wall, including about a rood of ground; afterwards, converted into a garden, the owners being obliged to keep it enclosed. A large stone cross, raised on it, was demolished in the civil wars. Here was found a large gold ring, (supposed to have belonged to the duke,) and given to mr. Thoresby; on the sale of whose museum, mr. Bartlet, who remembered the finding of it, bought it, for two guineas:—Within, is engraven, POUR BON AMOUR; and, on the broad outside, are three saints.* Richard III., is said to have resided in Sandal-castle, sometime after his accession to the throne. Here was a garrison for the king, in the civil wars of Charles I.; which surrendered, after three weeks' siege, to colonel Overton, in the month of October, 1645, on the following conditions:

THE governor, colonel Bonivant, and twelve officers, to march out of Sandal-castle, with their horses, and swords; and, to carry with them, each a spare suit of clothes: The said governor, and officers, to have a convoy, to Wellbeck-house; and, to return the horses, by the said convoy. The rest of the soldiers, to depart only with their clothes on their backs, and staves in their hands: All the ammunition, stores, and provisions, to be left to colonel Overton. In 1646,

* The remains of the duke and his son, were interred, first at Pontefract; and, afterwards removed to the castle of Fotheringhay.

this castle was demolished, by order of parliament.

About nine miles from Wakefield, is

PONTEFRACT;

Situated near the conflux of the rivers Aire, and Don, was given, with the land about it, by William the conqueror, to Ilbert de Lacy, a norman, after having dispossessed Alric, a saxon; and, here Ilbert built the castle, which was not only a strong fortress, but a princely palace. In this family it continued, till the 5th of Edward II.; when it devolved to Thomas, earl of Lancaster, in right of Alice, his wife; daughter, and sole heiress of Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln. In 1321, the said earl being taken in arms against the king, was, in this his own castle, condemned by his nephew, Edward II., and beheaded; with many more noblemen, his adherents. Here, also, in the year 1400, Richard II., after being cruelly used, was, in some manner or other, assassinated. The duke of Orleans, one of the illustrious prisoners, taken by Henry V., at the memorable battle of Agincourt, was sent to this castle, in the year 1416. Here, in the year 1461, the innocent Anthony, earl of Rivers, Richard, lord Grey, sir Thomas Vaughan, and sir Richard Hawse, were all murdered, by the tyrannic order of Richard III..

At the commencement of the civil wars of Charles

I., this castle was a garrison for the king. Colonel, sir Henry Slingsby, observes,—that, during the siege of York, the garrison, in that city, frequently made signals, by lighting fires on the towers of the Cathedral; which were answered, by similar fires, from the towers of Pontefract-castle. The same gentleman, being in this castle, about the latter end of the year 1644, mentions,—that, sir John Redman was then governor; and, that the garrison consisted of 300 soldiers, and 80 officers; besides, a number of gentlemen volunteers, with their servants.

About the beginning of the year 1645, lord Fairfax took possession of the town of Pontefract; and blocked up the castle so effectually, as to cut off all communication betwixt the garrison and the country. During the blockade, as sir Thomas Fairfax, and colonel Forbes, were standing conversing together, a cannon-shot, from the castle, passed betwixt them, the wind of which, cast them both to the ground; colonel Forbes lost one eye, by the accident; but, sir Thomas received no material injury. On the 21st of July, the garrison surrendered, on conditions; eight pieces of ordnance, and a large quantity of stores, being delivered up to his lordship. The castle remained a garrison, for the parliament, till about midsummer, 1647; when it was retaken, by stratagem: Twenty gentlemen, disguised like farmers' servants, with arms concealed under their frocks, brought a quantity of

corn, in several carts; pretending, it was a supply for the garrison: when, being admitted, they suddenly seized upon the main-guard, some of whom they had corrupted; and, another party of their friends, who had laid in ambush, rushing in at the same time, they were, in a few minutes, masters of the place.

The cavaliers having once more possession of this important fortress, the garrison soon became more formidable than it had ever been; and, made frequent sallies into the country, far and wide, in one of which, they were intercepted, by colonel Rossiter, who routed the whole party, consisting of 1,000 horse, took the commander in chief, with all his officers, bag, and baggage.

Soon after this event, another sally was made in the night, by 40 horse, towards Doncaster, where colonel Rainsborough lay, with a large body of troops. Having secured the guard, at the end of the town, three of them rode on to colonel Rainsborough's quarters, for whom they pretended they had dispatches; being admitted, they informed him he was their prisoner, and must go along with them; and, that the smallest resistance, on his part, would be fatal to him: Endeavouring to resist, occasioned his death; and the three desperadoes returned, in safety, to their comrades, notwithstanding the town was full of soldiers.

This daring outrage, determined the parliament on the immediate reduction of the place; and, accordingly, a large body of troops, with every requisite for a siege, were ordered for the service, under the command of general Lambert, early in December, 1647. The garrison held out, with the most determined resolution; and, on hearing of the king's death, they made a most desperate sally; but were, at length, driven back, with considerable loss. Wearied out, at length, and seeing now no prospect of relief, the garrison offered to treat, for the delivery of the castle: The general returned for answer, that his orders were such, as obliged him to require, that colonel Morris, and five of the party, concerned in the expedition to Doncaster, should be delivered up; as to the rest, they might retire, secure and unmolested, to their own houses. The besieged, acknowledged his civility; but, declared, while they had arms in their hands, they could not think of delivering up their companions, and desired six days, in which the proscribed persons might endeavour to escape; and, in which endeavour, it should also be lawful for the rest to assist them. To this, the general consented; on condition, that the place should be surrendered, at the expiration of the time. In the interval, several sallies were attempted, and various stratagems used, to favor the intended escape; which so far succeeded, though one fell in the attempt, three got clear away: There still remained, two of those proscribed men; and, the time being

nearly expired, they had recourse to an expedient, that seemed to flatter them with the hope of succeeding, in saving them also; and that was, by inclosing them, with one month's provisions, in one of those secret cells, with which most of our ancient castles were provided; and, which were made use of, as repositories for valuables; and, also, as asylums in the moment of danger. This done, the whole garrison put on a semblance of rejoicing, for the escape of their companions; and, at the hour appointed, surrendered the castle, with two month's provisions, and 40 barrels of powder, to general Lambert; who, not believing that any of the offenders had escaped, gave orders for a strict examination of the troops, as they marched out of the gate. A few days after the surrender, the two prisoners left their concealment, and made their escape*.

By a resolution of parliament, March 27, 1649, this fortress, which had held out longer than any other garrison in England, was ordered to be dismantled.—All the ammunition being first removed, conveyed to York, and lodged in Clifford's-tower; a great number of people were employed, with pick-axes, iron-crows, spades, and shovels, to demolish this noble fortress, which they fully accomplished in about ten weeks; the charge of which, amounted to the

* Colonel Morris was afterwards taken, and executed at York.

sum of 777l. 4s. 6d., an enormous sum in those days.

Moneys received for the materials:

	£.	s.	d.
Lead	1540	7	2
Timber	201	7	1
Iron	37	2	4
Glass	1	0	0
	1779	16	7

Some fragments of mouldering ruins, mark the place, where this strong castle stood; which, like many other similar remains, scattered over the face of this country, serve to show the infelicity of former ages, when cruel domestic wars convulsed and desolated the land.

The borough of Pontefract was incorporated by king Richard III.; and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, and twelve aldermen. The arms of the town, are,—sable, a quadrangular tower, with four towers in perspective, argent; masoned, proper. The market is on Saturdays: Fairs, the first Saturday in December; the first Saturday after the twentieth day from christmas; the first Saturday after February thirteenth; the first Saturday after September twelvth; also, the Saturday before Palm-sunday, Low-sunday, and Trinity-sunday; and the fortnight-fairs, always

the Saturday next after York fortnight-fairs. The great show of horses, begins the fifth of February. This borough sent members to parliament, the 23d and 26th of Edward I.; and, ceased sending, till it was restored by king James I.; when George Skillet, esq., and Edmond Sandys, jun., esq., were chosen.

The old church of All-hallows, was so much damaged, during the siege of the castle, that, the inhabitants have ever since assembled, for the celebration of divine service, in the chapel of saint Giles, formerly called, "The chapel in the wood;" a large and spacious building; which is now, by act of parliament, made the parish-church. This town, and neighbourhood, have been long noted for the produce of excellent liquorice.

STAGE V.

Harrogate to Ripon.—Studley.—Hackfall.—Tanfield.

RIPON.

IN the west-riding, and wapentake of Claro, 212 miles south-west from London; and 23 miles north-west from York; pleasantly situated between the river Eure, on the north, and the brook, called Skell, on the south; over which, are six stone bridges, erected in different places. It is a place of great antiquity; it's name obviously derived from it's situation on the bank of a river.* The market-place is a beautiful square; in the middle of which, was erected, anno 1785, a column of stone, 82 feet high, in imitation of the ancient obelisks. On the top, are fixed the arms of the town, viz., a bugle-horn, a spur-rowell, and fleur-de-lis. Erecting this column, and paving the market-place, at the same time, amounted to the sum of 564l. 11s. 9d.; done at the sole expence of the late William Aislabie, esq., of Studley, who represented this bo-

* *Ripe*, The bank of a river.

rough in parliament, 60 years. Here is a very good market on Thursdays; and, the following fairs:—The first Thursday after the 24th of January; May 12, and 13; the first Thursday and Friday in June; November 8, and November 22; a fortnight fair, for cattle and sheep, commences the Thursday before the fair in January, and ends the Thursday before May the 12th.

In the year 661, Eata, abbot of Melross, founded a monastery here; at which time, the town consisted of 30 houses. In the year 676, Wilfrid, archbishop of York, expelled the scot's clergy from Ripon; and, here that prelate entertained Egfrid, king of Northumberland, with his whole court, in the year 678. The monastery was situated betwixt Stammergate, and Priest-lane; and, probably was rebuilt by Wilfrid, who had been accustomed to the pomp and splendor of the italians, during his residence at Rome: His buildings, were palaces; his furniture, exceeding sumptuous; his table was served in gold plate; his equipage shone in the richest apparel; he had an army of attendants, well provided with horses, and warlike accoutrements; he amassed immense wealth, and every thing about him was magnificent. Many persons, who had been edified by the humility and simplicity of the scot's clergy, took a distaste at the pomp and grandeur of Wilfrid; which, in time, drew on him that resentment of the archbishop of Canterbury, and jealousy of the king, which ended in his exile; and,

after an absence of ten years, he, with great difficulty, obtained leave to return to his see. He died at Oundle, in Northamptonshire, October 19, anno 711, aged 76; and, was burried in the monastery, at Ripon, with great solemnity, and funeral pomp, which is described, as follows, by Eddius, in his life of that prelate: "The "body being laid on the ground, upon a surplice, "and washed by the abbot of Ripon, and the monks, "with their own hands; it was afterwards dressed in "the pontifical robes, and carried, in a solemn man- "ner, towards the place appointed for his burial, with "music, and singing of psalms: They had not pro- "ceeded far, in this manner, before they stopped "again, and set down the corpse; over which, they "pitched a tent, and, having uncloathed it, bathed "it, a second time, in pure water; and, then dressed "it in robes of fine linen, placed it upon a hearse, "and proceeded towards the monastery of Ripon, "singing psalms, as before. As they approached the "monastery, all the monks came out to meet it, bearing "the holy relics; and, raising their voices, joined the "rest of the company in psalms and hymns, that they "were singing; and, in that manner, was the corpse "conducted into the body of the church, and there "deposited. Two hundred and twenty-nine years "afterwards, *q. d.*, in the year 940, his remains were "removed from hence, to Canterbury, by Odo, the "archbishop."

The great feast held at this town, annually, on the first Sunday after Lammas-day, old style; and called, saint Wilfrid's feast, seems to be in commemoration of that prelate's return from exile. On the evening before the feast commences, the effigy of this favorite of the people, being previously conveyed some miles out of town, makes his public entry, as returning after a long absence; being met by crowds of people, who, with shouts and acclamations, welcome the return of their prelate and patron.

In the year 886, this town was incorporated, by king Alfred; and, it's chief magistrate, styled *Vigilarius*, or *Wakeman*, who caused a horn to be blown, every night, at nine o'clock; and, if any house or shop was broke open or robbed, between that time and sun-rising, the loss was to be made good by the town; for which security, each householder paid four-pence a year; or, if he had a back-door, into another street, eight-pence. The horn is still blown, though the tax, and the benefits arising from it, are discontinued.

In the year 924, the manor of Ripon was given, by king Athelstan, to Wolston, archbishop of York, and his successors, where they had a palace; and, where they sometimes resided. To this palace, belonged a noble park, situated near the town. The same king, granted to the church of Ripon, the privilege of sanctuary, with this extraordinary sanction; that, who-

ever broke those rights, which extended a mile on either side of the church, should forfeit life and estate; so, that the church, the town, and a circle of two miles diameter, were a refuge for all that fled to them; where they lived safe, from all manner of molestation; even from the king, his laws, or any person whatsoever.*

The boundary of the sanctuary, yet remaining, is marked by crosses, a mile distant from the church. One is called, Kangel-cross, *i. e.*, Archangel-cross; and another, Sharow-cross; the third was called, Athelstan-cross.

In the year 950, this town and monastery were burnt, by the danes. The monastery was afterwards rebuilt, by Odo, archbishop of Canterbury.

In the year 1085, 20th of William I,† Thomas, archbishop of York, held this manor, including the mile of saint Wilfrid, in demesne: Here he had, then, one mill, value ten shillings; one fishery, value three shillings; eight villeins, or tenants; ten borders, or those that had no lands of their own; with six ploughs, ten acres of meadow, and a little wood. Of this land, the prebends held fourteen oxgangs, round the church.

* The privilege of sanctuary was totally abolished in England, in the year 1548.

† Domesday-book.

In the year 1318, the scots' army arrived at this town, where they halted three days; and raised a contribution, from the inhabitants, of 1,000 marks. The year following, when famine and the sword, with all their direful attendants, lay heavy on the land, the same unwelcome visitors again appeared; and, demanded that ransom, the poor inhabitants were now unable to give; the consequence of which, was, the burning of the town and church; and, the death of many of the people, who fell by the sword of those fierce invaders.

In the year 1405, king Henry IV. resided some time at this town, to avoid the plague, which then raged at London.

In 1604, king James gave a new charter to the town; constituting it to be governed by a mayor, recorder, and twelve aldermen, with 24 common council-men, and a town clerk; by which, the ancient government was altered; and Hugh Ripley, being the last vigilarius, or wakeman, became the first mayor.

In the year 1604, the plague being very fatal at York, the lord president's court was removed from thence, to Ripon.

In the year 1617, king James passed through this town, and lodged at mr. George Dawson's; where he

was presented, by the mayor, in the name of the corporation, with a gilt bowl, and a pair of Ripon spurs, value five pounds.

In 1633, king Charles I. passed through Ripon, on his way to Scotland.

In the year 1640, this town was appointed for the meeting of the scots' and english commissioners, to treat for peace; the scots' army, having taken Newcastle, and entered into the bishopric of Durham; and, the king's army then lying in and about York. After sitting three weeks, the parley ended; and the english lords condescended to pay the scots £50,000, for the maintenance of their army, for two months, till matters should be finally settled, by the english parliament.

In 1643, this town was garrisoned for the parliament, and governed by sir Thomas Mauleverer, bart.; whose troops defaced many of the monuments, and other ornaments, in the minster. A party of the king's horse, from Skipton-castle, under the command of sir John Mallory, beat up sir Thomas's quarters; attacked, and dispersed his main-guard, in the market-place; took some prisoners, and about 20 horse.

1647. King Charles passed through this town, under

a guard, on his return from the scots' army, in his way to Holmby-house, in Northamptonshire.

1660. The great spire that stood upon saint Wilfrid's steeple, was blown down; which, falling upon the choir, broke the arched roof, and did other great damages. Four years after this, the two spires, at the west end of the cathedral, were taken down; and the lead and timber, sold.

In 1767, an act of parliament was obtained, for making navigable the river Ure, from it's junction with the Swale, to Bondgate-green; on which, a number of vessels are employed, to the great convenience and benefit of the town, and neighbourhood. These vessels generally bring coals, groceries, and other merchandize; and, take back lead, butter, &c., &c..

In 1794, the Ripon volunteers were raised, and the following gentlemen appointed officers; viz., captain, J. Dalton, esq.; lieutenants, honorable G. V. Hobart, and P. Taylor.

A very elegant town-hall was erected, in 1798; being a present, to this corporation, from mrs. Alanson, the worthy owner of Studley-royal.

The Cathedral

Is a deanery, in the diocese of York; whereof, the

king is patron. It was preserved from the general ruin, at the dissolution of religious houses; and, the revenues regranted, by James I., for the support of a dean, and six prebendaries, besides petit cannons, and singing-men. It is a large, handsome, and venerable, gothic pile; in the form of a cross, extending from east to west; having, at the west end, two uniform towers, 110 feet high. In the centre of the cross, is the great tower, called saint Wilfrid's; of the same height as those before-mentioned. On the north-west angle, is placed a cupola, for the prayer-bell to hang in.

LENGTH of the fabric, from east to west, within the walls, 266 feet 4 inches.

LENGTH of the body of the nave, from the west door to the choir door, within the walls, 165 feet. Breadth of the nave, the ailes excluded, 40 feet 7 inches. Height of the nave, from the floor to the square, 69 feet.

LENGTH of the side ailes, north and south, 110 feet 8 inches. Breadth of the side ailes, from the pillars to the wall, 17 feet 10 inches. Height of the walls of the side ailes, from the ground to the square, 37 feet 3 inches.

VESTRY,—length, 28 feet; breadth, 28 feet 6 inches.

CHAPTER-HOUSE,—length, 34 feet 8 inches; breadth, 28 feet 8 inches. Above these, is the LIBRARY.

St. Wilfrid's Needle, is a passage, leading to a small chapel, under the pavement of the great tower. Length of the chapel, is 10 feet 6 inches; breadth,

7 feet 6 inches; height, 9 feet. This place is supposed to have been used, in former times, for the trial of persons accused of incontinency; and, also, for penance.

At the west end of the choir, are the stalls, for the dean, sub-dean, and prebendaries. The dean's stall is on the right hand, the sub-dean's, on the left; and, the rest of them are assigned to the prebendaries, by a label over each.

There are thirteen other stalls, on the north side of the choir, appropriated to the use of the mayor, and aldermen. On the south side, is the archbishop's throne, and eleven other stalls, for the use of the inhabitants; and, below these, on each side of the choir, are seats, for the vicar's choral, choristers, and others.

In the east window, are the following arms, of nobility and gentry, with several of those of the deans and prebends of this church:

Beilby Porteus, lord bishop of London; Robinson, lord Grantham; Norton, lord Grantley; Ingilby; Goodricke; Lawson; Aislabie; Weddell; Blackett; Deering; Preston; Wood; Oxley; Johnson; Allanson; Dawson; Wanley; Waddilove; Meek, and Holdsworth.

Chantries, in this church:

The chantry of assumption; founded by William, and Robert Kendal.

The chantry of the holy Trinity, above the choir; founded by sir William Plumpton.

The chantry of the holy Trinity, below the choir; founded by John, a canon of saint Peter's church, York.

The chantry of Thomas, the martyr.

The chantry of saint Andrew; founded by Jeffrey Larder, and David Walker.

The chantry of saint Wilfrid; founded, also, by Jeffrey Larder, and David Walker.

The chantry of saint John, the evangelist; founded by John Sherwood.

The chantry of saint James, the apostle; founded by William Cawood, and John Dene.

The chantry of saint James; founded by William Clint, and William Leeds.

Monuments:

In a chapel, north of the choir door, is an elegant monument of white marble, representing sir Edward Blackett, bart.; with a lady, on each side, standing in a mournful attitude; viz., Mary, his first lady, daughter of Thomas Norton, of Langthorne, esq.; and Mary, his second lady, daughter of sir John York, of Richmond. He died, anno 1718.

In a chapel, south of the choir door, are monuments and inscriptions, to the memory of the following persons: Sir John Mallory, of Studley-royal, knight; obit 1655.—The right honorable Elizabeth

AISLABIE, daughter of John, earl of Exeter, and wife of William Aislabie, esq.; obit 1733.—The right honorable JOHN AISLABIE, of Studley-royal; obit 1742.—ELIZABETH AISLABIE, daughter of sir Charles Vernon, knight, and second wife of William Aislabie; obit 1780.—WILLIAM AISLABIE, esq.; obit 1781.

NEAR one of the pillars of the great tower, is a bust, with the following inscription: "*Here lies, entombed, the body of Hugh Ripley, late of this town, merchant; who was the last wakeman, and thrice mayor; by whose good endeavours, this town first became a majoralitie. He lived to the age of* 84 *years, and died in the year of our Lord,* 1637."

IN the east window of the north aile of the choir, are the arms of Deering; under which, is a handsome monument, to the memory of doctor Heneage Deering, 40 years residentiary dean of Ripon; obit 1750.

In the Aile, south of the Choir:

AN hatchment, to the memory of SIR ROGER BECKWITH, late of Aldbrough, bart.; who died, at Ripon, in 1700.

A monument, to the memory of ROBERT PORTEUS, gentleman; obit 1758.

A monument, to the memory of EDWARD RICHARDSON; 1650.

A bust, much defaced, to the memory of MOSES

FOWLER, bachelor of divinity; the first dean of this church.

A copartment, with the arms of Dawson and Proctor, to the memory of PRISCILLA DAWSON, daughter of sir Stephen Proctor, and wife of George Dawson; 1622.

AN hatchment, parted per chevron crenelle, or, and azure, three martlets counterchanged; to the memory of JONATHAN HODGSON; 1700.

UNDER an elegant bust, placed near the south door, is the following inscription:

TO THE MEMORY OF
WILLIAM WEDDELL, ESQ., OF NEWBY;
IN WHOM,
EVERY VIRTUE THAT ENNOBLES THE MIND
WAS UNITED,
WITH EVERY ELEGANCE THAT ADORNS IT;
THIS MONUMENT,
A FAINT EMBLEM OF HIS REFINED TASTE,
IS DEDICATED,
BY
HIS WIDOW:

" Whom, what awaits, while yet she strays
" Along the lonely vale of days?
" A pang, to secret sorrow dear,
" A sigh, an unavailing tear!
" Till time shall ev'ry grief remove,
" With life, with mem'ry, and with love."

OBIT 1789.

North Aile, of the Nave:

A marble monument, to the memory of ANN HUTCHINSON; 1730.

NEAR the north door, is a very ancient altar-tomb; on which, are two whole-length figures, said to represent SIR WILLIAM MARKENFIELD, knight, and his lady.

A marble monument, to the memory of FRANCIS WHITE; 1776.

Cross Aile:

A monument, to the memory of ELIZABETH NORTON, widow of Thomas Norton, of Grantley; 1774.

South Aile, of the Nave:

NEXT the wall, is an altar-tomb of grey marble; whereon are sculptured, the figures of a man, and a lion, in a grove of trees. There is no inscription remaining; but, tradition informs us, this tomb was placed over the body of a prince, son of an irish king, who died at Ripon, on his return from Palestine; from whence, he brought with him a lion, so tame and docile, as to follow him with all the familiarity of a spaniel.

A monument, to the memory of MRS. GRACE STAINS, daughter of Thomas Stains, esq., of Thirsk, in this county; obit 1771.

OVER the entrance into saint Wilfrid's needle, is a

monument, to the memory of CHARLES FLOYER, esq.; obit 1766.

Armorial Bearings, IN The Windows of this Church.

South Cross:

AZURE, a stag's head erased, with a branch in his mouth, vert,—Redshaw.

North Cross:

ARMS of Lindley, Staveley, Burton, Greswold, Hook, Littleton, Paris, Drake, and Wilkins.

South Aile, of the Nave:

Goodrick, Swale, Wandsford, Tancred, and Lewis.

North Aile, of the Nave:

Vivian, Welbury, Norton, Mallory, Ingilby, Hutton, Proctor, Dawson, Ingram, Wentworth, Burwell, and Lister.

South Aile, of the Choir:

THE arms of Driffield; under which, is inscribed: *Christopher Driffield*, 1733; *and Ann, his wife*, 1758.

The Library:

HERE is a large collection of books, chiefly old di-

vinity; and the following paintings, on wooden panels, well executed: Edward III.; Richard II.; Henry IV.; Henry V.; Henry VI.; Edward IV.; Elizabeth Woodville; Richard III.; Henry VII.; Elizabeth, his queen, and Margaret, his mother; Henry VIII.; Catharine Parr; Anna Bolen; Jane Seymour; Edward VI.; and queen Mary.

Minster-Yard:

Amongst many other inscriptions here, are the following remarkable ones:

HIC JACET ZACHARIAS JEPSON,
CUJUS ÆTAS FUIT 49.
PER PAUCOS ANNOS TANTUM VIXIT.

"*Here lieth the body of Margaret Lupton, late wife of mr. Sampson Lupton, of Braisty-woods, in Netherdale; who departed this life, the second of November,* 1718, *in the* 74*th year of her age; and, lived to be mother, and grandmother to above* 150 *children; and, at the baptizing of her first grandchild, the child had ten grandfathers and grandmothers, then present.*

Public Foundations:

The hospital of saint Mary Magdalen, with the chapel adjoining, in Stammergate.

The hospital, and chapel of saint Anne, in Anna's-gate. On the outside of this building, are the arms of sir Solomon Swale, with the initials S. S., and date, 1654.

THE free-school, in Anna's-gate, founded by Edward VI.; finished, and endowed, by queen Mary, 1553.

THE chapel of saint John, on the south side of the town.

THE hospital, in Skelgate, for twelve poor boys; founded by Zacharias Jepson, 1672; whose epitaph, is in the preceding page.

Arms of Ripon:

GULES, a bugle-horn, stringed and garnished, or; the word RIPON, of the last; the letters I and N, in pale; R and P, in chief; and, the letters P O, in fesse.

N. B. The mouth-piece of the horn, to the dexter.

THIS town was formerly noted for the manufacture of spurs, said to be the best in England; whence the proverb, "As true steel, as Ripon rowels;" but, this is now entirely discontinued.

THE mayor is elected yearly, upon the first Tuesday in January; and, enters into his office, on Candlemas-day. To support his dignity during that period, he has the rent of certain lands, with the toll of corn and grain, sold in the market; which toll, was given to the wakeman and his successors, before the conquest, and confirmed by Henry VIII., in the year 1533.

THE archbishop of York, has a court here, and his prison, for the liberty of Ripon. These premises stand

upon part of the site of the palace, on the north side of the church; and here, by his majesty's commission, justices are appointed, who hold sessions, and act in a judicial manner, for the town and liberty.

LELAND, speaking of Ripon, says, "The old town "stood much by north and east, as I could gather, by "viewing it; the best of the town, now standeth by "west and south. The very place where market-stede, "and heart of the town is, was sometimes called "Holly-hill, by reason of holly trees there growing. "The old abbey stood, where is now a chapel of our "lady, in a bottom, one close distant from the new "minster.

AT the east end of the town, is a remarkable tumulus, called

ELLSHAW-HILL;

WHICH Leland observes, was, in his time, covered with wood. A single tree now only remains; and, the hill itself will probably disappear, in a few years, as there are large openings made into it, for the purpose of procuring sand and gravel. It's shape was nearly that of a cone; whose circumference, at the base, is about 900 feet; and, height of the slope, 220 feet. The whole is one continued mass of sand, gravel, small pebbles, and human skeletons, in alternate stra-

tas, from the base to the summit. Here is a tradition, that this mountain was formed out of the ruins of the old monastery; but, the great quantity of bones, without the least appearance of lime or rubbish, forbid this conjecture; it must, also, be remembered, that some coins of Osbright, and Ella, two northumbrian princes, were found in this hill, in the year 1695, which were preserved by the archbishop of York; and, afterwards given, by the prelate, to that learned and ingenious antiquary, mr. Thoresby, of Leeds. These coins were of brass; eight of which, made one penny; and, it is very possible, might have belonged to some person, whose remains are here interred.

The danes, under the conduct of Hinguar, and Hubba, about the year 867, entered Northumberland, and proceeded towards York. In the course of their march, they were opposed by an army of northumbrians, led by Osbright; who, with Ella, another saxon prince, then held the government of this principality. A sharp engagement ensued, which ended in favor of the danes;—Osbright, and a great part of his army, were slain. The conquerors continued their march to York, where they presently arrived, and took up their quarters. Ella being informed of the overthrow of his co-partner, Osbright, and learning where the enemy were posted, collected all his force, and advanced towards them. The danes, hearing of his approach,

marched out to meet him; and, at a place, says Brompton, called "Ella's-croft," not far from York, March 21, 867, were again victorious: Ella was slain on the spot, together with eight northumbrian earls, and a very great number of soldiers. Drake observes, there is no such place as Ella's-croft, near York; here, then, it is probable, is the place; and, that, in this tumulus, were deposited the remains of Ella, and his unfortunate associates in arms, still called "Ellshaw*-hill," *q. d.*, Ella's-hill.

MARKENFIELD;

Five miles from Ripon, formerly the seat of a family of that name. Here are the remains of an old hall, surrounded by a moat, sufficient to show that it hath once been a spacious mansion. On the outward wall, are several shields of arms, now partly worn out, by time; within, was a private oratory, or chapel. In the reign of Henry I., Thomas de Markenfield was lord of this place. Sir Nynian Markenfield, knight, made his will here, dated October 1, 1527; and, thereby directed his body to be buried before the altar of saint Andrew, in the church of Ripon; and, bequeathed to that church, in the name of his *mortuary*, his best horse, saddle, and bridle, with other apparel, according to the custom of the said church. This gentleman was present, at the bat-

* *Shaw*, a grove of trees.

tle of Floodden-field, in 1513, as appears by the following lines, written on that occasion:

"Next went sir Nynian Markenfil,
"In armour-coat, of cunning work;
"The next went sir John Maundevill,
"With him, the citizens of York."

In the year 1569, Thomas Markenfield joining in the rebellion against queen Elizabeth, his estate was forfeited; and he, with many others, was obliged to take refuge, in a foreign country. The estate was granted to the chancellor, Egerton; and remained in that family, till it was purchased of the duke of Bridgewater, by the first lord Grantley.

Near three miles south-west of Ripon, is

STUDLEY-ROYAL:

This elegant villa formerly belonged to the family of Tempest, who was succeeded by that of Mallory. Sir John Mallory, knight, distinguished himself, by his loyalty to Charles I.; he left a son, named William, who died *S. P.*, and six daughters; of whom, Mary, married George Aislabie, of the city of York, esq.; by which marriage, this estate came into that family; he died in the year 1674. The issue of this marriage, was George, who died *S. P.*; and John, who married Anne, daughter of sir William Rawlinson; and, secondly, Judith, daughter of sir Stephen Walter, by whom, he had William; Mary, married to Edward

Walter, of Beaconsfield, esq.; Jane, married sir Henry Slingsby, bart.; William, married Elizabeth, daughter of John, earl of Exeter; by whom, he had issue, John, who died in his father's life-time; Elizabeth, married to Charles Allanson, esq.; Anne, to William Lawrence, esq.; Sophia, obit *S. P.*; William, *S. P.*; Jenny Maria, *S. P.*; Judith, *S. P.*.

THE principal objects of attention here, are the pleasure-grounds,* begun about 70 years ago; and, have long been celebrated as the first in the north of England. They are at a small distance from the house, in a valley; wherein, are several pieces of water, supplied by a small brook, that runs by Fountains-abbey. The hills, on each side, are covered with wood. In the delightful recesses, are several buildings, so placed, as to form excellent points of view, from the different walks. The wide extended plantations, are judiciously varied, as the object of the landscape becomes new; in one part, the hills gradually ascend, with tufts of shade interspersed over the verdure; in another, they precipitately rise, with tall woods covering their brows; below which, the stream wanders in one place, with a silent current; and, in another, falls in cascades.

SOON after your entrance, you pass by

The Cold-Bath,

A neat little building, consisting of two rooms.

* The park and pleasure-grounds, are said to consist of 1000 acres.

The bath is ten feet long, eight feet wide, and four feet six inches deep. Dressing-room, is thirteen feet long, ten feet broad, and seven feet high: Furniture, green and white. Near this place, under the shade of a grove of tall pines, at some distance from each other, are placed two statues, one called "The conquering;" and, the other, "The dying gladiator;" said to be the models of those, erected to the memory of the HORIATII, and CURIATII, at Rome.

FROM hence, passing through avenues of lofty pines, beeches, and sycamores, to

Constitution-Hill,

YOU have a fine view of the lake, and moon-pond, adorned with the statues of NEPTUNE, the WRESTLERS, BACCHUS, GALEN, HERCULES, and ANTENOR.

YOU are next conducted to the

Temple of Piety;

BEAUTIFULLY situated; and, commanding a delightful view of the surrounding scenery. Over the chimney-piece, is a representation of that admirable instance of filial piety—the daughter preserving her parent's life, by milk from her own breast, as related by *Valerius Maximus, book V., chapter* 4.

PASSING by the octagon, and gothic towers; and,

observing new beauties, at every opening through the trees, you approach the venerable ruins of Fountains-abbey; whose ancient splendor, is seen in it's ruined columns, falling walls, and imperfect arches.

RETURNING from the abbey, enter an avenue of yew and laurel; at the end of which, passing by a statue of PRIAPUS, nearly concealed by the trees, you come to the

Banqueting-House;

AN elegant building, on the front of which are carved, the figures of ENVY, HATRED, and MALICE; seemingly intending to intimate, that those malevolent dispositions should always remain on the outside, and never be suffered to approach the festive board. Here are three well-proportioned rooms: In the first, is a statue of VENUS, OF MEDICIS; over the chimney-piece, a painting of a man, on horseback, in the habit of a turk, with a hawk upon his arm: In the second room, within an alcove, is an elegant sopha: The third, seems intended for the purpose of arranging and preparing the viands, for the banquet.

THROUGHOUT this whole scene of variety, the improvements are adapted to follow the luxuriant fancy of nature, and humour her different propensities: You see her decked out and enriched, where necessity or propriety bespeak indulgence, in the sim-

plicity of her own dress; where ornament would disguise her beautiful attire.

RETURNING to the gate, a scene presents itself, best described in the following lines:

"The lake, the island, and the birds,
"A living landscape spread; the feather'd fleet,
"Led by the mantling swans, at every creek
"Now touch'd, and now unmoor'd; now on full sail,
"With pinions spread, and oary feet, they ply
"Their vagrant voyage; and now, as if becalm'd,
"'Tween shore and shore, at anchor seem to sleep.
"Around the shores, the fowls that fear the stream,
"At random rove: hither, hot Guinea sends
"Her gadding troop; here, mid'st his speckled dames,
"The pigmy chanticleer, of Bantam, winds
"His clarion; while, supreme, in glittering state,
"The peacock spreads his rainbow train, with eyes
"Of sapphire bright, irradiate each with gold.
"Meanwhile, from every spray, the ringdoves coo,
"The linnets warble, captive none, but lur'd
"By food, to haunt the umbrage: All the glade
"Is life, is music, liberty, and love."

MASON'S GARDEN.

Ruins
OF
FOUNTAINS-ABBEY;

WHICH are, certainly, the grandest and most beautiful, except, perhaps, those of Glastonbury, that this kingdom can produce. This abbey was founded in 1132, for monks of the cistercian order; and, built with stone, taken from the rocks in the adjoining hill. The fabric was begun about the year 1204, by John de Ebor, the abbot, who laid the foundation, and raised some pillars;—John Pherd, the next abbot, carried on the work, with the utmost expedition;—John de Cancia, his successor, finished the structure, and instituted nine altars therein, adding the painted pavement, built the new cloister, the infirmary, and the house for entertainment of the poor. In the aile of the most eastern transversed part of the church, were many columns of black marble, with white spots; in the CHAPTER and REFECTORY were pillars of the same sort. This last John, died in the year 1245; whence it appears, that this fabric was erected in less than 40 years. Marmaduke Brodelay, the last abbot, surrendered this abbey, in the year 1540; and, had a pension of £100 allowed him. It's

FOUNTAINS ABBEY from the S : W.

revenues then amounted, according to Dugdale, to £998; and, according to Speed, to 1073l 0*s.* 7½*d.*

THE length of the church, from east to west, is 351 feet. The transept, is 186 feet wide.

BEFORE the high-altar, probably under the painted pavement, HENRY, first LORD PERCY, of Alnwick, was interred, in the year 1315.

ON the left side of this altar, carved upon the wall, is the figure of an angel, holding a scroll, on which is the date, 1285.

BEHIND the altar, is the CIRCUMAMBULATORY; 132 feet long, and 36 feet broad.

The Chapter-House:

EIGHTY-FOUR feet, by 42. A rectangular room; once supported by two rows of pillars.

IN the year 1790, and 1791, this room was cleared of the rubbish, with which it was covered, when a painted pavement was discovered, broken and disfigured, in many places; here, also, were found 13 of the abbots' grave-stones, most of which, were broken and defaced, having had the brass plates and other ornaments, with which they were inlaid, torn away, so that the two following inscriptions only remain legible:

HIC REQIESCIT DOMINUS JOHANNES,
X. ABBAS DE FONTIBUS,
QUI OBIIT VIII. DIE DECEMBRIS.

THIS tenth abbot, John, was created abbot in the year 1203, and died about 1209; as John Pherd, the eleventh abbot, succeeded to the abbacy in that year. On opening the above grave, nothing was found, except a scull, and a thigh bone.

Second Inscription:

HIC REQUIESCIT DOMINUS JOHANNES,
XII. ABBAS DE FONTIBUS.

THIS was John de Cancia, who was created in 1219, and died about 1245.

THEIR coffins were of stone, covered with two courses of slates, well cemented together; these covers were not above eighteen inches below the pavement. The grave-stones, which are of grey marble, mixed with spar, are raised some inches above the pavement; they are six feet in length; two feet broad, at the head, and eighteen inches at the feet.

OVER the CHAPTER-HOUSE, was the LIBRARY, and SCRIPTORIUM, where the monks used to write.

The Refectory,

OR DINING-ROOM, is 108 feet by 45; on one side thereof, is the READING-GALLERY; (for, a portion of scripture was always read, to the monks, during meals.) In the front of this gallery, is a very neat console, in the form of an expanded flower.

The Cloisters:

A vast extent of straight vault, 300 feet long, and 42 broad; divided length-ways, by nineteen pillars, and 20 arches: each pillar, divides into eight ribs, at the top, which diverge and intersect each other, on the roof, in the most curious manner. Here is a large stone bason, the remains of a spouting-fountain.

The Dormitory;

Or, sleeeping-room; of the same dimensions as the cloisters. This place contained 40 cells.

Cloister-Garden,

Is 126 feet square, enclosed with a high wall, and planted with ever-greens. This garden, probably retains more of it's original form, than any other part of these ruins.

Over a window, on the west side of the steeple, is the figure of a thrush, standing on a tun: This is a rebus, allusive to the name of the founder; Thurstan, archbishop of York. On each side of the steeple, the following inscriptions remain legible:

On the east side:

SOLI DEO IHU. XTO. HONOR ET GLIA. IN SCLA. SCLOR.

West side:

AGNO. DEI IHU. XTO. HONOR ET GLIA. IN SCLA. SCLOR.

North side:

ET VIRTUS ET FORTITUDO DEO NOSTRO IN SECULA SECULORUM, AMEN.

SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLIA. IN SECULA SECULORUM.

South side:

SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLIA. IN SECULA SECULORUM, AMEN.

Besides the large ruins, here and there are seen, in various parts, amongst the trees and bushes, detatched fragments; once the appendages of this great house.

On the south side of the abbey, stood seven yew-trees, all yet (1809) growing, except the largest, which was blown down, some years ago: The circumference of the trunk of one of them, is 26 feet 6 inches, about three feet from the ground. They all stand so nigh each other, as to make an excellent cover, almost equal to that of a thatched roof. Under these trees, we are told, by tradition, the monks resided, till they built the monastery; which seems to be very probable, if we consider, how little a yew-tree increases in a year; and, to what bulk these are grown. And, as the hill-side was covered with wood, which is now almost all cut down, except these trees, it seems as if they were left standing, to perpetuate the memory of the monks' habitation there, during the first winter of their residence.

The following, are the names of such persons, as occur to have been interred, in the church of Fountains:

William de Percy, father of Maud, countess of Warwick; Henry de Percy, who died the 8th of Edward II., was interred before the great altar; Robert de Masham; William Ducket; Robert de Sartis, and Raganilda, his wife; Serlo de Pembroke; Alexander, brother of Allen de Edlingthorpe; Lambinus de Stodelay, and Eleanora, his wife; William de Hebeden; Oliver Busey; Alice Mauliverer, of Alverston; Robert le Paumer; Adeliza Pipard; Henry, son of Robert de Merking; Roger de Stapylton; and, Francis Beauvais.

This abbey, with all it's appendages, when complete, took up twelve acres of ground; two of which, are occupied by the present ruins.

"I doe love these ancient ruines—
We never tread upon them, but we set
Our feet upon some reverend history;
And, questionless, here, in the open court,
Which now lies naked, to the injuries
Of stormy weather, some men lie interred,
Lov'd the church so well, and gave so largely to't,
They thought it should have canopied their bones,
Till domesday; but, all things have their end:
Churches and cities, (which have diseases like to men),
Must have like death that we have."

A catalogue of the abbots, of Fountains.

ABBOT's NAMES.	Time of creation. *Anno.*	Vacated by.
1, Richard	1132.	mort.
2, Richard, the second . . .	1139.	m.
3, Henry Murdoch	1143.	resig.
4, Mauricius	1146.	r.
5, Thorald	1146.	r.
6, Richard, the third	——.	mort.
7, Robert, abbot of Pipewell	1170.	m.
8, William	1179.	m.
9, Ralph Hagett	1190.	m.
10, John	1203.	m.
11, John Pherd	1209.	resig.
12, John de Cancia, (of Kent)	1219.	mort.
13, Stephen de Eston	1246.	m.
14, William de Allerton . . .	1252.	m.
15, Adam	1258.	m.
16, Alexander	1259.	m.
17, Reginald	1265.	m.
18, Peter Ailing	1274.	depos.
19, Nicholas	——.	mort.
20, Adam	1280.	m.
21, Henry de Otely	1284.	m.
22, Robert Bishopton	1290.	m.
23, William Rygton	1311.	m.
24, Walter Cokewald	1316.	resig.
25, Robert Copegyrie	1336.	mort.

26, Robert Moulton, or Monkton	1346.	m.
27, William Gower	1369.	resig.
28, Robert Burley	1384.	mort.
29, Roger Fraunk	1410.	expul.
30, John Ripon	——.	mort.
31, Thomas Passelew	1434.	resig.
32, John Martin	1442.	mort.
33, John Grenewell, S. T. P.	——.	m,
34, Thomas Swinton	1471.	resig.
35, John Darneton	1478.	
36, Marmaduke Huby	1494.	
37, William Thirske, B. D.	1526.	
38, Marmaduke Huby	1537.	
39, Marmaduke Brodelay, or Bradlay, suffragan bishop of Hull	1537.	

*An account of the plate and store, of the monastery, taken a little before the dissolution:**

	£.	s.	d.
Total value of plate, in the church	519	15	5
Total of plate, in the custody of my lord abbot	147	13	7¾
Total in the BUTTERY	30	8	7
Total in the FRATER	3	3	4
Ditto, at Brimham	7	4	10
	£708	5	9¾

* Burton's Monasticon.

Corn, in the domains of the monastery :

117 quarters of wheat.
12 quarters of rye.
134 quarters of oats.
392 loads of hay.

In the GRANARIES, 128 quarters of corn.

Horned cattle	2356
Sheep	1326
Horses	86
Swine	79

Two hundred yards west of the abbey, stands

FOUNTAINS-HALL;

WHICH was built out of the ruins of that religious house, by sir Stephen Proctor, one of the esquires to James I.. On each side of the front, is a square embattled tower; between which, extends a balcony, adorned with statues. Over the entrance, are two crests; first, a stag's head; second, an otter, with a fish in it's mouth; and, between them, the motto of the Proctor family:

RIEN TROVANT GAINERAY TOVT.

A circular stair-case, of stone, in each tower, leads to many rooms; few of which, are now in use. The dining-room is hung with tapestry, representing Thetis giving directions to Vulcan, concerning the making

of Achilles's armour; Jupiter, and Ganymede; and the rape of Proserpine.

In the chapel, is an ornamented chimney-piece, representing the judgment of Solomon. In the windows, are great numbers of armorial bearings, beautifully stained on glass; with the names of the persons, to whom they belonged. They seem chiefly intended, to trace the pedigree of sir Stephen Proctor. The following account of marriages, is, also, there inserted:

Sir Thomas Miwray, knt., married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Nicholas Finche, knt.; and had issue, Adam and John:

Adam Miwray, esq., married the daughter of John Crimpes; and had issue, Jeffrey.

Thomas Miwray, alias, Proctor, of Frierhead, married Mary, daughter of John Proctor, of Winterburn; and had issue.

Thomas Miwray, alias, Proctor, of Frierhead, married Grace, daughter of Thomas Nowel; and had issue.

Sir Oliver Miwray, of Tynbridge, in the county of Kent; married, and had issue, Godfrey, and Jane.

Godfrey Miwray, married the daughter of Richard Kemp, esq.; and had issue, Thomas, David, and Margaret.

Stephen Proctor, of Frierhead, married the daugh-

ter of Henry Lamberde; they had issue, Gabriel, Thomas, and others.

Gabriel Miwray, alias, Proctor, of Frierhead, married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Flemynge; they had issue.

John Miwray, alias, Proctor, of Frierhead, married Mary, daughter of —— ——, of Munckroyd.

First window:

Arms of

Clifford, and Saint-John
Clifford, and Flint
Clifford, and Hughes
Aske, and Clifford
Bromeflet and Alton
Bromeflet, and Viponte
Lord Clifford
Derbee, and Oxenford
Urie, and Atton
Clifford, and Calthrope
Wharton, and Clifford
Chalmslay, and Clifford
Atton, and Fitz-John
Clifford, and Bohun
Boynton, and Clifford
Derby, and Spencer
Fitzharden, and Du Cornwall.

Circular window:

Argent, a cross, or a chief, charged with three bezants.

Gules, three cinquefoils.

Third window:

An otter, with a fish in it's mouth.

Proctor, and Greene
Langdale, and Miwray

Greene, and Wake	Miwray, and Kemp
Greene, and Polington	Proctor, and Lamberde
Greene, and Foliad	Miwray, and Flemynge
Proctor, and Finche	Clapham, and Proctor
Proctor, and Winterburn	Thirkeld, and Huddleston
Middleton, and Proctor	Thirkeld, and Engilby
Thirkeld, and Aston	Dudley, and Thirkeld
Pickering, and Lowther	Huddleston, and Cleburn
Greene, and Broughton	Bedenham and Miwray
Miwray, and Crimpes	Radcliffe, and Huddleston
Miwray, and Nowel	Thirkeld, and Lumley
Bancke, and Proctor	Miwray, and ———
Flemynge, and Thirkeld	Proctor and Hammerton
Pickering, and Lascelles	Throgncl and Miwray
Miwray, and Durell	Huddleston, and Curwen
Proctor, and Ellis	Huddleston, and Fenwick.
Miwray, and Ellis.	

On the first of May, 1540, king Henry VIII. granted, by letters patent, to sir Richard Gresham, and his heirs, the dissolved monastery of Fountains; with about 543 acres of land, and all the liberties and privileges thereto belonging.

In the year 1596, William Gresham, esq., sold this estate, to Stephen Proctor, of Warsall, esq., for 4500l.; from whose heirs, it passed, by purchase, in the year 1622, to sir Timothy Whittingham, of Holmside, in the county of Durham, knt., for 3595l.; who sold the same, in the year 1625, to Humphrey Wharton,

of Gillingwood, esq., for 3,500l.; of whom it was purchased, in the year 1627, by Richard Ewers, of South-Cowton, in the county of York, for 4,000l.; whose daughter, and sole heiress, Eliza, married John Messenger, esq., of Newsham. This estate remained in the Messenger family, till the year 1767; when John Michael Messenger, esq., sold it to William Aislabie, esq., of Studley, for 18,000l.

JOHN, the eldest son of captain Messenger, was made secretary to the queen of Charles I.; which post, he held till his death, in the year 1668; and, lies buried in the church of saint Eustace, in Paris.

BEFORE we take leave of Fountains-abbey, it may not be improper to mention HENRY JENKINS, that remarkable instance of longevity, who was often at this abbey, during the residence of the last abbot.—Bishop Lyttleton communicated to the society of antiquarians, December 11, 1766, a paper, copied from an old household book, of sir Richard Graham, bart., of Norton-Conyers; the writer of which, says,—that, upon his going to live at Bolton, Jenkins was said to be about 150 years old; and, he had often examined him, in his sister's kitchen, where he came for alms; and found facts, in chronicles, agree with his account. He was, then, 162, or 163: He said he was sent to North-Allerton, with a horse-load of arrows, for the battle of Floodden-field, with which, a bigger boy went forward to the army, under the earl

of Surrey; king Henry VIII. being at Tournay; and, he believed himself then, eleven or twelve years old. This was in 1513, and four or five people, of the same parish, said to be 100, or near it, declared Jenkins to have been an old man, ever since they knew him. He gave evidence, in court, to six score years, in a tithe cause, 1667, between the vicar of Catterick, and William and Peter Mawbank; wherein, he deposed, that the tithes of wool, lamb, &c., mentioned in the interrogatories, were the vicar's, and had been paid, to his knowledge, 120 years, and more. The writer was present at another cause, between mr. Hawes, and mr. Wastel, of Ellerton, where Jenkins gave evidence to 120 years: The judge asking him how he lived, he said by thatching, and salmon-fishing; that he was thatching a house, when served with a subpœna in the cause; and would dub a hook, with any man in Yorkshire. The writer went to see him, at Ellerton-upon-Swale, and met him carrying a pitcher of water, upon his head; he told him, he remembered the dissolution, and that great lamentation was made: that he had been butler to lord Conyers, of Hornby-castle; and, that Marmaduke Brodelay, lord abbot of Fountains, did frequently visit his lord, and drink a hearty glass with him; and, that his lord often sent him to inquire how the abbot did, who always sent for him to his lodgings; and, after ceremonies, as he called it, passed, ordered him, besides wassel, a quarter of a yard of roast-beef, for his dinner, (for, that the monasteries did deliver

their guests, meat, by measure) and a great black jack of strong drink. Jenkins could neither read nor write: He died, December, 1670, at Ellerton-upon-Swale; where a monument was erected, to his memory, in 1743; and, an epitaph composed, by doctor Thomas Chapman, master of Magdalen College, Cambridge:

BLUSH NOT, MARBLE,
TO RESCUE FROM OBLIVION,
THE MEMORY OF HENRY JENKINS;
A PERSON, OBSCURE IN BIRTH,
BUT, OF A LIFE TRULY MEMORABLE;
FOR,
HE WAS ENRICHED WITH THE GOODS OF NATURE,
IF NOT OF FORTUNE;
AND HAPPY, IN THE DURATION,
IF NOT THE VARIETY, OF HIS ENJOYMENTS;
AND, THOUGH
THE PARTIAL WORLD DESPISED AND DISREGARDED
HIS LOW AND HUMBLE STATE,
THE EQUAL EYE OF PROVIDENCE BEHELD,
AND BLESSED IT,
WITH A PATRIARCH'S HEALTH,
AND LENGTH OF DAYS;
TO TEACH MISTAKEN MAN
THESE BLESSINGS ARE ENTAILED ON TEMPERENCE;
A LIFE OF LABOR; AND, A MIND AT EASE:
HE LIVED
TO THE AMAZING AGE OF
169.

Near Fountains, is

MICHAEL-HOW-HILL,

A lofty eminence, partly covered with wood. Upon the summit of this hill, was a chapel, called "*Saint Michaels de Monte.*" In the year 1345, it was agreed, between the chapter of Ripon and the abbot and convent of Fountains, that the said abbot and successors, should have divine service celebrated in the said chapel, and receive the oblations there; for which, the abbot, &c., were to pay, annually, to the chapter of Ripon, 2s. 6d. The chapel, after the dissolution of the monastery, was taken down, and a gothic tower erected on the site; from which, is a very fine prospect of the surrounding country, to a vast extent. Upon a stone, which was in the wall of the chapel, but now placed over the door of the present building, is inscribed:

Soli Deo Honor et Gloria. M : H.

The two last letters, are supposed to be numerical; the M, to signify 1,000; and, the H, 200.

Seven miles from Studley, is

HACKFALL;

From *Hag*, a witch; and *fall*, a descent, *i. e.*, The witches' valley. No situation seems more calcu-

lated for the supposed resort of hags and faries, than the bottom of this deep, sequestered, gloomy vale.

"Where many a glade is found—
"The haunt of wood-nymphs only;
"For, here, if art hath ever enter'd,
"'Twas with unsandal'd foot,
"Printless, as if the place were hallow'd ground."

A small rivulet, rising at some distance, runs into a deep woody glen, and forms, at the entrance, three or four small pools; and, in issuing out of them, makes so many little cascades, judiciously varied in their forms. It then hastens, with precipitance, to the river Ure, at the bottom of the dale; rushing over heaps of stones and pebbles, which obstruct it's passage, and makes a multitude of falls, continually differing in shape and size. On the right, rises a very steep hill, covered with under-wood; through which is seen, a water-fall of considerable height. On the top of the hill, in a very picturesque situation, stands a ruined tower, called

Mowbray-castle.

On the left, the walk is formed under a shade of lofty trees, growing on a steep bank. At the bottom of this walk, is

Fishers'-hall;

A small octagon room, built of a petrified substance; and, surrounded by a vast amphitheatre of woods. The

river Ure is now seen, whose noise had been heard before, roaring over heaps of stones, torn from the adjoining rocks, by it's fury, when swelled with rain: It runs here, in a curve, round a point of high land on the opposite side, cloathed with hanging wood from the brink to the water's edge; but, is soon lost, between the woody hills.—From the entrance to this place, is half a mile, all the way a gradual descent; Fishers'-hall, being situated 450 feet below the highest point, in this wild romantic region.

RETURNING back a little way, a path to the right, leads through a fine wood of lofty trees. The views of the country become more extensive as the ground rises, till you come to a building, on the brink of a precipice, and on the highest part of the hill, called

Mowbray-point:

HERE, indeed, a most noble scenery opens. A vast extent of plain, enriched with corn, meadows, and groves; a tract of unequalled beauty and fertility. In front, are Hambleton-hills, with the Scar, called "The White-mare;" the town of Thirsk, almost under it; and, North-Allerton, to the right. The whole vale is finely scattered with towns, churches, and villages. York-minster is seen, distinctly, at the distance of more than 30 miles. Mr. Gilpin observes, that,—"Here nature hath wrought, with her broadest

pencil; the parts are ample; the composition perfectly correct: I scarce remember, any where, an extensive view so full of beauties and so free from faults. The vale, of which this view is composed, hath not yet entirely lost it's ancient name, *The vale of Mowbray*. This vale extends from York, almost to the confines of Durham; is adorned by the Swale, and the Ure; and is, certainly, one of the noblest tracts of country, of the kind, in England."

The improvements of this place, which include about 150 acres, were begun by the late William Aislabie, esq., about the year 1746.

On a hill, behind this building, called "Castle-hill," are the remains of an encampment, evidently roman; it's form is a square, defended, on one side, by the steep of the hill; and, on the other, by a deep ditch, on the outside. The ruins of the *Prætorium*, shew themselves in a heap of stones.

Three miles north of Hackfall, is

MASHAM;

A town, which anciently belonged to the lords Scroop; from which family it passed, by marriage, into that of Scroop, of Bolton; and, afterwards into the ancient family of Danby: William Danby, esq., whose elegant seat, and extensive gardens, are about

a mile distant, being lord of this manor. In the church, which is a very neat building, is an organ; also, several monuments, to the memory of persons belonging to the families of Danby, Wyvil, &c.. This town hath a market on Wednesdays; and, a fair for sheep and cattle, on the 17th and 18th of Sept..

About two miles north-east of Hackfall, is

WEST-TANFIELD;

Which, with another village, called EAST-TANFIELD, not far distant, was, before the conquest, in the possession of *Torchil*, and *Archil*, probably danes. William, the conqueror, gave both these villages to Allan, earl of Richmond; they afterwards became the property of the family of Fitzhugh, temp. Henry IV.. This family bore for their arms, azure, three chevronels, brased in the base of the escutcheon; and, a chief, or.

Robert, lord Marmion, married the heiress of this family; and, succeeded to these lordships. John, lord Marmion, having been very serviceable in the wars of Scotland, obtained a licence to make a castle of his house, situate in Tanfield-wood.* This John, died in the year 1322; and, was succeeded by Robert, lord Marmion.

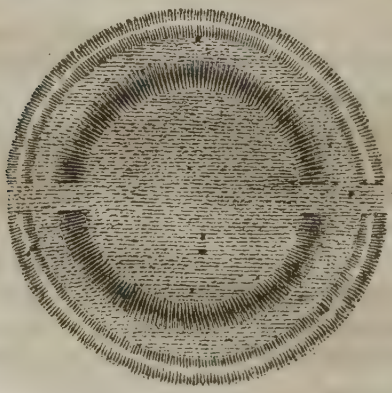
Avise, sister and heiress of Robert, married sir

* The porter's lodge, remains to this day; of which, mr. Grose has given a view.

John Grey; whose son, John, lord Grey, died seized of these estates.

The seat of Philip Fitzhugh, esq., in King-George county, in Virginia, is at this day, called Marmion.

On Thornborough-moor, near Tanfield, are the remains of three ancient enclosures, all of the same dimensions; the most perfect of the three, is situated at the west end of the moor, and, is of a circular form, about 540 feet in diameter; and consists, first, of a high rampart, 42 feet in breadth; secondly, a ditch, 36 feet wide; within which, is a flat area, 300 feet in diameter.



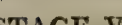
Bishop Gibson, in his edition of *Camden's Britannia*, supposes such enclosures to have been tilting-circles; and, gives an engraving of one of them, with

two warriors engaging in a tournament within it. The terraces were allotted for the spectators, who sat round those arctic amphitheatres: the entrances, placed opposite each other, for the champions to enter at. Several tumuli, near these enclosures, may possibly cover the remains of warriors, slain in those tournaments.

In Tanfield-church, are the monuments of two ladies; one of whom, has the arms of Fitzhugh on her mantle. A knight in armor, with his lady; supposed to be the monument of John, lord Marmion. In the same aisle, is a fine alabaster tomb, with a man in armor, and a lady near him; said to be the monument of Robert, lord Marmion, and his wife, Anne, daughter of Fitzhugh, temp. Henry III., or Edward I.

STAGE VI.

Harrogate, to Goldesburg.—Ribstone.—Deighton.—Cowthorpe.—Hunsingore.



GOLDESBURGH;*

A VERY pleasant village, two miles from Knaresbrough, and sixteen from York. This manor, one mile square, containing eight carucates of land; with a wood, twelve furlongs in length, and four in breadth, was held, before the conquest, by Merlesuan; after that event, by Ralph Pagnel, whose servant Hubert, 20th of William I., had here one carucate, seven villeins, and half a fishery, at the rent of five shillings and four-pence. It afterwards came into the possession of John de Buscy, who held it of the king, *in capite*; and, who granted the same to Richard, afterwards named De Goldesburgh.

Sir John Goldesburgh, knt., died about 1325: He had issue, Richard.

Richard Goldesburgh, esq., married; and had issue, Richard and Thomas.

Richard Goldesburgh, esq., married Elizabeth,

* There is a town, called Goldberg, 36 miles west of Breslaw.

daughter of sir Henry Vavasour, of Hazelwood; and had issue, Richard, &c..

Richard Goldesburgh, esq., married Anne, daughter of sir William Ingilby, of Ripley, knt.; and had issue, Thomas and Jane, who died young.

Thomas Goldesburgh, esq., married Jane, daughter of Thomas Boynton, of Aclam; and had issue, William, Richard, Ralph, Eleanor, &c..

William Goldesburgh, esq., married a daughter of mr. Peter Slingsby, of Bilton-park; by whom, he had issue, Anne, his sole daughter and heiress, married to Edmond Keighley, of Newhall, near Otley, esq..

Richard Goldesburgh, esq., second son of Thomas, and heir-male to his brother, William, married Elizabeth, daughter of mr. Henry Johnson, of Walton-Head; he was living in the year 1585; and had issue, Susan, Jane, Elizabeth, and Johan.

Maude de Goldesburgh, was prioress of Nun-Monkton, 1421. Matilda, daughter of sir Richard Goldesburgh, knt., married Henry Arthington, esq., temp. Henry VII.. Anna de Goldesburgh, was prioress of Sinyngthwaite, 1529.

Talbot Goldesburgh, esq., descended from a younger branch of this family, went over with king William III., into Ireland, and, was at the siege of Limmerick: He had two sons, John and William; John, settled in the county of Longford, a descendant of whom, was at Knaresbrough, in the year 1785, or 1786.

The family of Goldesburgh, was succeeded here by

that of Hutton, but, whether by marriage or purchase, does not appear.

Sir Richard Hutton, of Goldesburgh, knt., one of the justices of the common pleas, at Westminster.

Sir Richard Hutton, son of sir Richard, was high-sheriff of Yorkshire, in the 19th and 20th years of Charles I.; colonel of a regiment of foot, for the wapentake of Claro; governor of Knaresbrough-castle; and member of parliament, for Knaresbrough: A man, endowed with every qualification that constitutes a brave and gallant officer. He married, first, Ann, daughter of sir William Wentworth, bart., sister to the earl of Strafford; and had issue, Richard, and Ann, married to Anthony Byerley, esq.—and, to his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Jackson, of Hickleton, knt., widow and relict of Francis Williamson, of Nottinghamshire; by her, he had no issue.

After the battle of Marston-moor, 1644, Manchester's horse were cantoned in this neighbourhood; amongst whom, was Cromwell's lieutenant, Whalley, who took up his quarters at Goldesburgh-hall, sir Richard, the owner, being then with his regiment besieged in York. After the surrender of that city, to the forces of parliament, the garrison were conducted, according to the articles of capitulation, by a convoy of seven troops of horse, by way of Knaresbrough, to Otley: As they passed near Goldesburgh, Whalley met them; and, entering into discourse with the officers, concerning the late battle; after some time, he ad-

dressed himself to sir Richard Hutton, entreating him to leave the army, and return with him to his own house and family, at Goldesburgh; but, not choosing to trust himself in the power of an avowed enemy; and, being firmly attached to the royal cause, he passed by his house,* his lady, and family; and, after some months spent in toilsome marches, and continual alarms, was slain at Sherborn-fight, October 15, 1645.

ANN, daughter of sir Richard Hutton, marrying Anthony Byerley, esq.; with her, this estate passed into that family.

THE honorable Robert Byerley, married Mary, daughter of Philip Wharton, of Edlington, esq.; and had issue, Robert, Philip, Ann, Elizabeth, and Mary.

FROM the Byerleys, this estate passed, by purchase, to Daniel Lascelles, esq.; after whose decease, it devolved to his brother, Edwin, lord Harewood; and, is now the residence of James Starkey, esq..

Goldesburgh-hall;

A LARGE and noble structure, built by the Huttons, at least 200 years ago, standing in the middle of a spacious court-yard, encompassed by a very high

* Manchester's horse, being quartered in the villages betwixt Knaresbrough and York, Goldesburgh must, at that time, have been in a state of defence; or Whalley could not, with safety, have remained there, within two miles of Knaresbrough, then a garrison for the king.

wall, and accessible only through a strong and lofty gate-way: A striking specimen of the mode of building, even at that time, when the hospitable mansion still preserved in it's form, some traces of caution and appearance of strength. The STAIR-CASE, is ornamented with paintings of landscapes, interspersed with ruins and military trophies. The DINING and DRAWING-ROOMS, are nearly of the same dimensions, 40 feet by 30, including the recesses; there is, also, a smaller DRAWING-ROOM, 26 feet by 20; from each of which, is a very pleasing view of verdant fields and shrubberies, bounded by wood.

EVERY capital mansion in these northern parts, was anciently either a fortress, or had near it a building, calculated for a defence, as a strong hold to flee to, in times of danger.—Many of them, consisted of one square tower, with an exploratory turret at each corner. The mansions of Ribstone and Plumpton, were thus defended. Goldesburgh-tower most probably stood upon a piece of insulated ground, 105 feet long and 72 broad, situated on the south side of the village.

The church

Is a rectory, dedicated to saint Mary; rated, in the king's books, at £1. 1s. Lord Harewood is patron.

THE arching, over the south door, is composed of

two semi-circles; the one, decorated with a row of griffon's heads; the other, composed of zigzag work, (evidently saxon) well executed. In the east window, are the arms of the Goldesburghs, Huttons, Byerleys, &c., finely stained on glass. Within the rails of the altar, on the pavement, is an inscription, to the memory of ROBERT WEEKS; obit, 1716. Above this, on the north wall, is an elegant monument, to the memory of ZACHARY BLAKE; obit, 1757. On the floor of the chancel, is an inscription, round the margin of a flat stone, without any date, to the memory of DAME EVE DE GOLDESBURGH, third daughter of sir Walter Bickerdike. Here are also several grave-stones of black marble; on the top of each, are neatly cut the arms of Byerley, and the following inscriptions:

THE HON. ROBERT BYERLEY; OBIT, 1714.
MARY BYERLEY; OBIT, 1726.
ROBERT BYERLEY; OBIT, 1729.
PHILIP BYERLEY; OBIT, 1734.
ANNE BYERLEY; OBIT, 1755.

ON the south wall, is a beautiful monument, to the memory of ELIZABETH and ANNE BYERLEY, the last of this family. The figures of Faith and Charity, adorning the urn of the deceased, are finely executed, and do honor to mr. Wilton, the artist.

A neat monument of white marble, to the memory of DANIEL LASCELLES, esq., who died May 26, 1784; aged 70 years.

Near this monument, under an elegant arch, is an altar-tomb, to the memory of 12 persons, of the Goldesburgh family, whose names are inscribed on each side. On the north side, also, in a small recess, formerly a private chapel, are the figures of two knights templars, in the usual position, with legs across, and completely armed; on their shields, the arms of Goldesburgh—azure, a cross patonce. On the outside of the steeple, are several shields of arms—on the south side, is Goldesburgh, impailing a maunch; on the west, Goldesburgh, impailing three bars; on the north side, Goldesburgh, impailing three bustards, rising.

One of the finest views this country affords, is from the highest part of Goldesburgh-field, a level and well-cultivated country, bounded by hilly grounds, affording all the variety of a rich landscape; the principal objects in which, are Allerton-park, the tower, and Claro-hill, Hay-park, Conyng-garth, Scriven-hall and park, the towns of Knaresbrough and Harrogate, and Harlow-hill, all ranged in a semi-circular view; behind which, the mount of saint Michael presents itself, beautifully mantled with wood.

Two miles from Goldesburgh, is

RIBSTONE;

The seat of sir Henry Goodricke, bart. This ma-

nor of *Ripestain*,* consisting of five carucates of land, was held, before the conquest, by Turbur and Merlesuan, probably danes: After the conquest, it was in the possession of William de Percy, and Ralph Pagnel. Robert, lord Ross,† became possessed of it, in the reign of Henry III.; and, in the year 1224, settled this estate upon the knights templars; who enjoyed it, till the dissolution of the order; when it was granted to the renowned Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk; of whom it was purchased, by Henry Goodricke, esq., in the year 1542.

THE family of Goodricke, bear for their arms—argent, on a fesse gules, between two lions, passant; guardant, sable; a fleur-de-lis, or, between two crescents of the field. *Crest*—Out of a ducal coronet, or; a demi lion, issuant ermines, armed and langued, gules; and, holding in his paws, a battle-axe, proper, helved, or. *Supporters*—Two naked boys. *Motto*—"Fortior leone justus."

THIS ancient family flourished, for several generations, at Nortingley, in Somersetshire. Henry Goodricke, third son of Robert Goodricke, of Nortingley,

* Domseday-book.

† In the year 1214, Robert de Ross, Peter de Bruis, and Richard de Percy, reduced the city and county of York, to the obedience of the dauphin of France.

married the daughter of Thomas Stickford, esq., in Lincolnshire, and settled in that county; where, after six generations, William Goodricke, of East-Kirby, in Lincolnshire, married to his second wife, Jane, the heiress of mr. Williamson, of Boston; by whom, he had three sons, and a daughter; the sons were John, Thomas, and Henry, ancestors to the present baronet; which Henry, purchased Ribstone, and other lands in Yorkshire, of the duke of Suffolk: He married a daughter of sir Christopher Rawson; and died, in the year 1556; and, was succeeded in his Yorkshire estate, by his son Richard, who was high-sheriff of Yorkshire, in the year 1579. He married Clare, daughter of Richard Norton, of Norton-Conyers, esq.; and, was succeeded in his estate, by his son Richard, who was high-sheriff, in the year 1591; and married Meriola, daughter of William, lord Eure. He died, in the year 1601; and, was succeeded in his estate, by his eldest son, Henry Goodricke, knight; who married Jane, daughter of John Savile, knt.; and had issue, Savile, John, Francis, and several daughters.

Sir John Goodricke, knt., succeeding his father, was advanced to the dignity of a baronet; August 14, 1641. He took up arms, in the cause of Charles I.; and, at the attack on Bradford, in Yorkshire, December 18, 1642, had his horse killed under him, and himself dangerously wounded. He was afterwards taken, and imprisoned, first, at Manchester, and then in the tower of London; from whence, he

made his escape, into France. His estate was sequestered, and compounded for, at the price of 1343l. 10s. By his first lady, Catherine, daughter of Stephen Norcliffe, esq., he had sir Henry, his successor. By his second, who was Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Smith, and widow of William, lord Fairfax, he had sir John, who succeeded his brother.

Sir Henry, the second baronet, born in 1642, was envoy extraordinary, from Charles the second, king of England, to Charles the second, king of Spain; and privy councellor to king William the third. This gentleman, with lord Danby, and the duke of Devonshire, had frequent meetings, at Ribstone-hall, to concert the time, method, and means, of bringing about the revolution, which happened in 1688; and, was one of that party of lords and gentlemen, who seized the city of York, for the use of William, prince of Orange, November 22, of the same year*. He married Mary, daughter of colonel William Legge, and sister to George, lord Dartmouth; but, died without issue; and, was succeeded by his half-brother.

Sir John Goodricke, the third baronet, married Sarah, daughter of sir Richard Hopkins, knt., serjeant at law; by whom, he had five sons, and five daughters: He died, 1705; and, was succeeded by his eldest son.

* See the Gentleman's Magazine, for February, 1789. Memoirs of sir John Reresby, p. 286.

SIR HENRY GOODRICKE, the fourth baronet, who married Mary, only child of Tobias Jenkins, esq.; by whom, he had four sons, and four daughters: He died, 1738; and, was succeeded by his eldest son.

SIR JOHN GOODRICKE, fifth baronet, who was envoy to the court of Sweden, tempt. George II.; and one of his majesty's most honorable privy council: He married miss Mary Johnson, a relation of Robert, lord Bingley; and, had issue, one son, Henry, and a daughter, who died in her infancy. He died, August 3, 1789, aged 82; his lady died, March 4, 1792. Henry married a lady of family, in Holland; and, died in the year 1784; having had issue, John, who died 1786; Henry, and three daughters, Harriot, Mary, and Elizabeth.

SIR HENRY GOODRICKE, the sixth baronet, married miss Fortescue, second daughter of the late right hon. James Fortescue, and neice to the earl of Clermont: He died, March 22, 1802; leaving one only son, Henry, the present baronet.

Ribstone-hall;

SITUATED on a fine eminence, nearly encompassed by the river Nidd; and, commanding a wide, extensive, and beautiful prospect. All the apartments are well finished; and, throughout the whole building, elegance and utility are every where united. In the SALOON, are the following pictures:

THE virgin, at work, attended by angels; copied

by Pietro Angeletti, from an original, by Guido, in the pope's domestic chapel, at Monte Cavallo, in Rome. The descent of the cross: This picture exhibits one of the most interesting groups of figures, imagination can conceive; copied by Sigr. Lud. Sterne, from an original in the church Trinatata de Monte, in Rome, by Daniel de Volterra. The rape of Helen, by Guido; in the palace of the prince of Spada, in Rome—One of Helen's attendants, is employed in carrying a favorite little dog; another, a casket, supposed of jewels; whilst a slave is engaged, in conducting a squirrel: Attention to such subjects, on such an occasion, proves a levity of character, very well becoming a lady in a state of elopement. The death of Dido, by Guercino, in the same palace as the former—Here Dido is represented, at the instant she has thrown herself on a sword; her sister and others, running in distress, to her assistance: Cupid, having done the mischief, flies away; and, the fleet of Æneas, is seen at a distance, in full sail. The above two copies, are the work of Sigr. Francesco Smuglandientz, pensioner to the king of Poland. Bacchus and Ariadne, by Guido, in the pope's collection, at the capital, in Rome. Ariadne is supposed to have been abandoned by Theseus, and discovered by Bacchus, who not only relieves her from her distressed situation, but, as is well known, becomes her lover: The figures that attend Bacchus, are such as are supposed to be his attributes.

A copy of Aurora, by Guido, in the palace of Russigliose, in Rome: Appolo is represented in his chariot, drawn by four horses, and the hours dancing most gracefully round him. A copy of Aurora, by Guercino, in Villa Ludovice; belonging to prince Prombinio, in Rome: Here Aurora, herself, is seated in her chariot, with the hours before her, as putting out the stars: Behind her, is the figure of an old man, meant to represent night. A copy of the Aldobrandini marriage; an antique painting, found in the baths of Titus, in Rome; now in the villa of prince Aldobrandini; which gives name to the work. The marriage of Helen and Paris; taken from a most elegant bas-relief, on an antique vase.

In the DRAWING-ROOM, are several good pictures, of the ancestors of the family.

In the CHAPEL, are the following monuments:

On a tablet of white marble, fixed against the wall, is an inscription, in latin, to the memory of Richard Goodricke, esq., his lady, and a numerous issue; date, 1652.

On the opposite wall, is a monument, to the memory of sir Henry Goodricke; who died, in the year 1738.

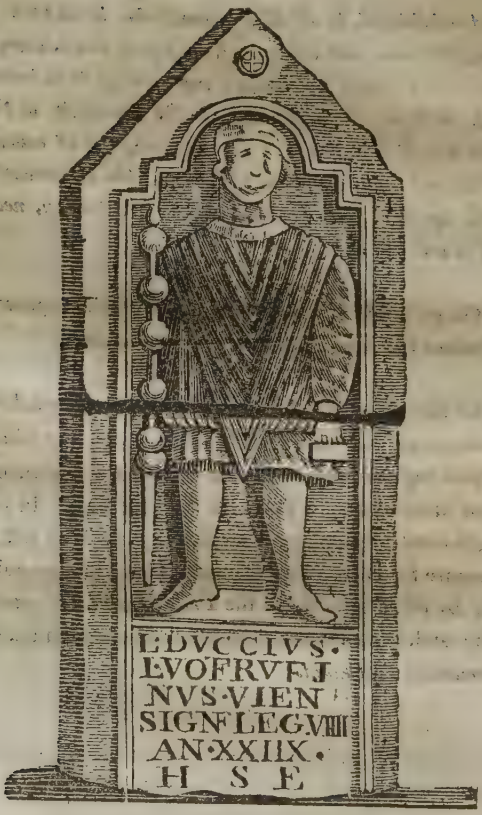
On the front of the altar-table, is inscribed:

This ancient church of saint Andrew, was repaired

and embellished, by sir Harry Goodricke, in the 12th of king William, our deliverer from popery and slavery; who, with Mary, his beloved wife, design to be interred, in God's appointed time, in the new vault, at the west end of this church. She was daughter of colonel William Legge, and sister to George, lord Dartmouth; and, has lived with her husband, in great union, near 36 years. 1703.

On each side of the altar-table, is a tomb, supposed to cover the remains of two knights templars.

In the chapel-yard, is a very curious sepulchral monument, of the standard-bearer to the ninth roman legion; which was dug up in Trinity-gardens, near Micklegate, in York, in the year 1688. In his right-hand is the ensign of a cohort; and, in his left, a measure for corn. It was communicated to the public, by mr. Thoresby, in the *Philosophical Transactions;* and, from thence, inserted in the late edition of *Cambden's Britannia.*



THE inscription includes the name and office of the person; and, the usual abbreviation, H. S. E., for *Hic Situs Est.;* i. e., Here is placed.

THIS place is remarkable for the produce of a delicious apple, called the "RIBSTONE-PARK PIPPIN." The original tree was raised from a pippin, brought from France; from which tree, such numbers have been propagated, that they are now to be met with in almost every orchard in this, and many other counties. Notwithstanding the increase, the fruit still retains it's value, being preferred before every other apple this country produces. The old tree is yet standing; and, in the year 1787, produced six bushels of fruit.

ON the left hand, as you approach the house, is the much-admired ORIENTAL PLATANUS, whose principal limb, extends 44 feet from the bole: And, near the chapel, is a large mulberry-tree.

On the *ripe*, or bank of the river, here was, formerly, a marble quarry; from which, probably, the village derives it's name—*Ripe-sten*.

TWO miles from Ribstone, is

NORTH-DEIGHTON:*

IN this village, on the estate of sir John Ingilby,

* It hath been the custom of migrators, in all ages, to give names to the lands, in their new settlements, similar to those left behind them, in their native country; hence this, and the adjoining village, may have, in some remote age, been the property of a brabantian chieftain; as there is a village of the same name, in that province.

bart., is a very large tumulus; the base of which, is near 500 feet in circumference; and, the height of the slope, about 70 feet: On the top, is a flat area, 27 feet long by 18 broad. About a quarter of a mile from hence, is another tumulus; the foundation of which, appears to have been laid with large unhewn stones; a custom, peculiar to the danes.* There were some other tumuli in the neighbourhood; of which, now no vestige remains, except their names, which are still retained in the fields where they stood; viz., Peesbury-hill, Maunberry-hill, Ingmanthorp-hill, and Ingbarrow-hill. On viewing the circumjacent country, it is manifest, that no situation could be more peculiarly adapted, for the meeting of hostile armies. At what time any such conflict happened, or who were the contending nations, do not appear; yet, it may probably have been one of those many engagements, which happened in this neighbourhood, during the saxon heptarchy.

"The stranger shall come and build here, and remove the "heaped-up earth: A half-worn sword shall rise before him; "and, bending over it, he will say, 'These are the arms of chiefs "of old, but their names are not in song." *Ossian.*

MONUMENTS of this kind, are of the remotest

* The danes obtained a complete victory, over the saxons and scots, not far from the river Ouse; in the year 1010.

antiquity; they were sometimes raised over the remains of persons of the highest dignity; and, oftentimes, by the soldiers, over the bodies of their fellows slain in battle; it being a custom amongst the nothern nations, that every surviving soldier should bring a helmet full of earth, for this purpose. These monuments, and often the places where they were erected, were named after the person or persons there interred. Of this kind, was the tomb of Hamlet, as described by Saxo; "*Insignis ejus sepultura, ac nomine campus apud justiam extat.*" Which field, we are told, is called "AMLET'S HEDE," to this day.

Half a mile from hence, is

KIRK-DEIGHTON:

IN this manor, before the conquest, were 16 carucates of land, a church, and a wood one mile square. After the conquest, Ralph Pagnel had 12, and Erneis de Burun four carucates here. It afterwards came into the possession of the barons Trussebuts; from whom, it descended to the Ross's, of Ingmanthorp; and, by them, to the Manners's, earls of Rutland. Many of the families of Ross, Thornton, and Palliser, were interred in this church. Over the south door, are the arms of Ross, cut in stone. Above the entrance into the chancel, are two shields of arms; on one of which, are those of Manners, afterwards dukes of Rutland; on the other, are those of Manners and Ross,

with 14 other quarterings, displaying the principal inter-marriages of the Manners' family, to the time that sir Robert Manners married Eleanor, sister of Edmund, lord Ross; whose son and heir, George, in right of his mother, became lord Ross. This nobleman accompanied Henry VIII. into France, and attended that monarch at the sieges of Terrouen and Tournay; which expedition seems to be alluded to, by the representation of two fortified towns, under the shields of arms.

This church is a rectory; of which, colonel Thornton is patron. It is a neat building, with a very handsome spire, which is seen at a great distance. On the out-walls and steeple, are some very old figures cut in stone, representing a man, an eagle, and a dragon, with several others, of uncouth shape and hideous aspect.

INGMANTHORP,

About a mile distant, was also in the possession of the barons Trussebuts; from whom, it also descended to the lord Ross; a branch of this noble family made it their seat, for many generations. Here was a chapel, dedicated to saint Mary; in which, sir Robert Ross was interred, January 21, 1392. The site of the house, gardens, &c., may yet be traced, in a field, called "Hall-garth."

About four miles from Deighton, is

COWTHORP:

At the time of the general survey, 20th of William I., there were in *Coletorp*, three carucates of land, and three villeins; held, by Godefrid, of William de Percy; a church, and a wood half a mile square. The whole manor was one mile long, and half a mile broad. It was afterwards held, by Adam Fitz-John de Walkingham, for the fourth part of a knight's fee, of Robert de Plumpton, who held it of the heirs of Percy.

On the 13th of February, 1455, licence was granted to Brian Roucliff, patron of this church, to demolish and prostrate the same; and then, to erect one at another place; because the said old parish church was too far distant from the town: accordingly, the present structure was completed, and consecrated on August the 17th, 1458. The first rector that occurs, for the old church, is Richard de Roukesburgh, instituted in May, 1289. The church is dedicated to saint Michael; and valued, in the king's books, at 38l. 2s. 5d.. In the choir, on a large flat stone, are the effigies of a man and woman, bearing betwixt them, the model of a church. This appears to be in memory of Brian Roucliff, one of the barons of the exchequer; and his lady, the founders of this church.

GUY RAWCLIFF became possessed of this estate, by marrying Johan, sister and heiress of John Burgh, or Brough: The families of Snowsdale, Hammerton, and Walmsley, have successively been lords of this place.

ROBERT, the seventh lord Petre, married Catherine, daughter of Bartholomew, and sole heiress of her brother, Francis Walmsley, esq.; by which marriage, this estate came into that noble family; Robert Edward, the ninth lord Petre, being the present owner.

IN the east window, are the following arms, beautifully stained on glass: viz., PLUMPTON, HAMMERTON, ROSS, of INGMANTHORP, ROUCLIFF, and BURGH.—In the choir, INGILBY and ROUCLIFF, ROSS and BURGH.—On the south side, ROUCLIFF and GORE.—On the north side, ASHTON, HAMMERTON, and TEMPEST.—On the sides of the font, are those of PLUMPTON, ROUCLIFF, ROSS, and HAMMERTON.—And, in the window of the steeple, are those of ROUCLIFF:—In the chancel, are several of the same shields of arms, repeated, with the addition of those of ASHTON, and STANDISH.

AT a very small distance from the church, are the remains of an enormous tree, called

The Cowthorp-Oak:

TRADITION speaks of this oak being in decay, for

many generations; which may serve to confute the common assertion, that an oak is one century in growing; another, in perfection; and, a third, in decline.

By a monument, erected at the expence of lord De Lawarr, in New-Forest, Hants., in the year 1745, we are informed, that some remains of the oak, from whence the arrow glanced, that slew king William II., was existing, in the remembrance of persons then living; that event happening 698 years ago; and, we naturally suppose the oak a grown one, when that accident happened. We may, from hence, reasonably compute, that the life of the Cowthorp-Oak, may attain to 1,000 years.

It is certain, that of all the claims to long life, in the vegetable world, the oak and the yew, from their slow advances, and solid texture, seem to stand the foremost in the scale of duration.

It is said, of the celebrated oaks of Winfield-Chace, in Cumberland, and those at Wellbeck, in Nottinghamshire, that a coach may easily drive within their boles; but, concerning the oak now in question, it is evident, from the measure, that, supposing it hollowed for the purpose, two coaches might pass together through it's bole.

The leading branch fell, by a storm, in the year 1718; which, being measured with accuracy, was found to contain five tons, and two feet, of wood.

Before this accidental mutilation, it's branches are said to have extended their shade over half an

acre of ground. Thus constituting, in a single tree, almost a wood itself; which reminds us of the ancient sycamore, that arrested Xerxes to admire it, when on his military march; and, under whose spreading branches, he and his court reposed themselves.

The present circumference of this oak, close by the ground, is 20 yards; and, it's principal limb extends 15 yards from the bole. "When compared with this, (says doctor Hunter), all other trees are children of the forest."

It seems, that Cowthorp, in former ages, could boast of having deer, equally superior to the rest of their species, as this oak is to all the trees of the forest.

In the wood, not far from this village, anno 1749, was found, by some persons digging, about four feet deep, the head of a stag, with the horns entire, of so uncommon a size, as to excite the curiosity of great numbers of people, who flocked from all parts of the neighbourhood to view them; they measured, from the tip of one horn to the other, full six feet. They were some time in the possession of the reverend mr. Nuttall, of Cowthorp; and, afterwards became the property of a person at York; from whence, they were sent, with some other curiosities, to London; and, there sold by auction. The horns were purchased by mr. John Hunter, and deposited in that gentleman's valuable museum; which museum, after his decease, was purchased by government.

About half a mile from Cowthorp, on the opposite side of the river Nidd, is

HUNSINGORE:

In the manor of *Hulsingoure*, 20th of William I., *Erneis de Burun*, a norman chief, had five carucates, and three oxgangs, of taxable land; nine villeins, three borders, and three ploughs; wood land, two furlongs long, and one broad; valued, in the whole, at 50 shillings. After which, this manor became part of the possessions of the knights templars. Since the suppression of that order, this, with several other estates hereabouts, have belonged to the family of Goodricke; whose ancient seat was, at this place, situated on a mountain; the sides of which, were cut in terraces, rising near 10 feet above each other; here were four of these terraces, above which, on a flat area, stood the mansion, commanding a very extensive prospect. Tradition says, this house was destroyed in the civil wars of Charles I., which is very probable, as it is well known sir John Goodricke took a very active part on the side of royalty, in those perilous times.

The church here, which hath been lately rebuilt, is a rectory, dedicated to saint John, the baptist; rated, in the king's books, at 5l. 17s. $5\frac{1}{2}$d. Sir Henry Goodricke, bart., is patron.

STAGE VII.

Harrogate, to Plumpton.—Spofford.—Wetherby.—Thorp-Arch.—Bramham-park.—Haslewood.—Tadcaster.

THREE miles from Harrogate, on the right of the road, leading from thence to Plumpton, is the village of

FOLLYFOOT,*

WHERE a family of that name anciently resided, till the reign of Henry V.; when the heiress, Oliva de Folifaite, married JOHN, ancestor of the present EARL MOIRA.

ABOUT half a mile west of the village, stands

Rudding-hall;

COMMANDING a very fine view of the surrounding

* *Folie*, a broad sword; and *Feyt*, an action. We frequently find names given to battles, in ancient times, expressive of some particular circumstance, relative to each; as, the field of battle-axes, fought at Hackendown, in Kent, in the year 853; the battle of the spurs, in France, 1513, &c.,

country. This house, about 60 years ago, was the property of mr. Williamson, of Wetherby; from whom it passed, by purchase, to mr. Craddock, and he sold it to mr. James Collins, who added much to the building, laid out the pleasure-grounds, planted the avenues, and built a very curious rustic gate-way, consisting of three arches, large and lofty. The beauty of this portal, was much increased by the ivy, which grew up on each side in great abundance, insinuated it's branches into every cavity, and spread it's foilage all over the wall. It is much to be regretted, that this singular pile was blown down, in the year 1790. At this house resided, successively, the reverend mr. Thomas Lamplugh, Brice Fisher, esq., lord Lincoln, general Mostyn, and the countess of Conyngham.

From mr. Collins's representatives, the house, with 500 acres of land, passed, by purchase, to Thomas Wilson, esq., brother to the bishop of Bristol; after whose decease, it was purchased, in the year 1788, by Alexander, lord Loughbrough; from whom, it descended to James, earl of Rosslynn; who sold this estate, to the honorable William Gordon: That gentleman took down the old house, and begun the erection of the present elegant mansion, in the year 1807: The length, is 114 feet; and, the width, 69 feet. In the front, is a very handsome portico, supported by pillars, of the *doric* order.

The HALL, is 20 feet, by 20.
The DINING-ROOM, is 40, by 20.
The DRAWING-ROOM, 40, by 20.
The STAIR-CASE, 25, by 20.

HALF a mile west of Rudding-hall, is a place, called

Bicker-flat;*

AND, near it, a tumulus, 150 feet in circumference. It is called

Alexander's-hill,

BUT, for what reason, none can tell; nor is there the least tradition concerning it.

THE name of the village, and also this piece of ground, seem to point out this, as a place where a battle hath formerly been fought; and, that this tumulus may possibly contain the remains of some chief of ancient times, whose history hath been long forgotten.

"A tree stands alone on the hill, and marks the slumbering "connal. The leaves whirl round with the wind, and strew "the grave of the dead." *Ossian.*

PLUMPTON;

(*Plomp*, Danish; *rude and wild.*) SUCH, undoubtedly, was the appearance of this place, 50 years ago; before the desert was changed to a beautiful garden.

* Battle-flat.

"Here," says Leland, "is a park, and a fair house of "stone, with two towers belonging to the same." One of these towers remained, till about the year 1760; when Daniel Lascelles, esq., having purchased the estate, took down the tower, and began to build a large house here, which was carried several stories high; when, happening to purchase the Goldesburgh estate, he took up his residence there; and, the unfinished building, at Plumpton, was taken down to the ground. The stables, with other offices, remain; and, an elegant little lodge has since been built, in the kitchen-garden.

This place is much resorted to, during the summer months, on account of it's beautiful pleasure-grounds; which, for singularity of situation, and diversity of pleasing objects, has not it's equal in Great-Britain. It consists of about 20 acres of irregular ground, interspersed with a great number of rocks, standing in detached pieces, of various forms and magnitude; in the intervals are planted, a great variety of the most beautiful evergreens, and flowering shrubs; through which, the walks are carried, in different directions, all over the place.

There is a fine lake, at the foot of the rocks, forming many curious inlets. Seats are placed, in different situations; from whence, the spectator may, with the greatest advantage, mark all the beauties of this romantic scene; which affords a solemn, but pleasing

variety, that never fails to call forth the admiration of all who view it.

"Here jes'mines spread the silver flow'r,
"And deck the rock, or weave the bow'r;
"The wood-bines mix, in am'rous play,
"And breathe their fragrant sweets away:
"There rising myrtles form a shade;
"There roses blush, and scent the glade;
"All, all their balmy sweets exhale,
"And triumph in the distant gale."

THE regularity of the perpendicular faces of many of these rocks, and the evident cuts which have been wrought, for the removal of considerable strata, leaving the lower stratum of equal breadth and length; are, with some, convincing proofs that this place, many ages ago, was a stone-quarry.*

THE faces of rocks, in their natural state, are rude, rounded, or broken into a variety of uncouth angles; instead of which, we meet with a smooth and perpendicular wall of stone; which gives reason to suppose, that the tool has been used here.

MR. LASCELLES probably took the hint, of turning the stone-quarry into a pleasure-ground, from captain

* This is very evident, and accounted for, by the following extract from the records, in the tower of London: "Licenc' Willo Plumpton, "quod ipse ad libitum suum muros et turres cum petris, calce, et za-"bulo, infra manerium suum de Plumpton, edificare, facere, &c."
Pat. 13, Edw. 4, p. 2, M. 11.

Brydone's description of a beautiful garden, formed out of a quarry, at Syracuse.

One huge mass of rock, insulated by water, which measures near 50 feet in length, without a joint, shows the possibility of finding obelisks here, even higher than those at Boroughbridge, which are believed to have been carried from hence, as being of the same grit.

In the time of Edward, the confessor, Gamelbar, a saxon or danish chieftain, had two carucates of land here; and arable land, sufficient for one plough.

After the conquest, William de Percy claimed two carucates here, under whom, Eldred de Plumpton held it; at which time, there were eight villeins, (slaves) and 10 borders, (husbandmen.)

Gilbert Tyson, at the same time, claimed two carucates of taxable land here, and arable, for one plough; which was half a mile in length, and three furlongs in breadth. The rent, in the time of Edward, the confessor, was 20s.; but, at this time, was only 5s.*

The manor of Rofarlington, near Plumpton, was also held of William de Percy, by Eldred de Plumpton; and then contained two carucates and two oxgangs, of taxable land; three villeins, and five borders; and a wood, one mile in length, and nine furlongs in breadth.

The family of Plumpton, holding their lands of the Percys, as *mesne lords*, bore the Percy's arms, on

*Domesday-book.

their shield, with the difference only of an escallop-shell, inserted in the centre of each fusil, in token of their subordination.

NIGEL DE PLUMPTON had the whole lordship of Plumpton given him, by William Estotville, lord of Knaresbrough, for a gelding of £5. value.

PETER DE PLUMPTON engaged with the barons, in the war against king John.

SIR ROBERT PLUMPTON married Lucy, daughter of William, lord Ross; and died, 18th of Edward II.

SIR ROBERT PLUMPTON, knighted 4th of Edward III.; married Isabel, daughter of Henry, lord Scroop, and sister to Richard Scroop, archbishop of York.

SIR WILLIAM PLUMPTON, beheaded along with his uncle, archbishop Scroop, sir John Lamplugh, and several others, at York, for taking arms against Henry IV.; 1405.

SIR ROBERT PLUMPTON, knt., served in the army of John, duke of Bedford, regent of France, 1424.

ROBERT PLUMPTON, temp. Henry VI., married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas, lord Clifford, in the castle of Skipton; she being then only seven years of age; but, he dying before she attained her 12th year; she was afterwards, by a dispensation from the pope, married to his second brother.

SIR WILLIAM PLUMPTON, knighted 13th of Edward IV.; married Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Wintringham, of Wintringham-hall, in Knares-

brough.* This gentleman was a steady adherent to Edward IV.; from whom, besides many other favors, he obtained a licence, to castelate his house, at Plumpton; and, to have free warren, in all his lands there.

THE last heir of this family, was Robert Plumpton, of Plumpton, esq., who was possessed of several considerable estates in Plumpton, Rofarlington, Knaresbrough, Ribstone, and Brame, in the county of York. He died at Paris, May 8, 1749, unmarried, intestate, and without issue.

WILLIAM KNIGHT, one of his sister's sons, being insane, and incapable of joining in any conveyance, an act of parliament was obtained, for settling his wife's undivided moiety of the estate, in trustees in trust, to be sold, for the purposes therein mentioned; and soon afterwards, they joined with mr. Palmes, the other sister's son, and mrs. Cicily, and Ann Plumpton, in selling the whole of the two manors of Plumpton and Rofarlington, to Daniel Lascelles, esq., for the sum of £28,000.

CICILY, and Ann Plumpton, were both nuns; and, living in the english convent of benedictines, at Cambray, in Flanders, in the year 1783.

HALF a mile from Plumpton, is

Brame-hall;†

Now a farm house; but, formerly the residence of

* Now the residence of mr. Thackwray.

† *Brae-ham;* a dwelling, on the side of a hill.

a branch of the very ancient family of the Cholmleys; whose arms, painted on glass, yet remain in one of the windows of this house. Richard Cholmley resided here, in 1658; Henry Cholmley, 1686.

One mile from Plumpton, on the right of the road leading from thence, to Spofford, at about 100 yards distant, stands a rock, of a singular shape; it's circumference, about 90 feet, and altitude, 24. There is a large perforation, quite through the rock, five feet wide, and near six feet high; in the centre of this cavity, is a bason, two feet deep, and four feet in diameter. Such perforations are supposed to have been used, by the druids, to initiate and dedicate their children to the offices of rock-worship.*

* This rock stands in a low marshy situation; called, at this day, *Hell-hole*.

BORLACE informs us, that, "in the parish of Madern, in Cornwall, is a similar-holed rock; through which, the country people, at this day, creep, in order to obtain a cure for pains in the limbs; and, where fanciful parents do, also, frequently draw their young children, to cure them of the rickets." Such places were used, by idolaters, for worse purposes, more than 2,000 years ago. See *Isaiah*, LVII., 5.

SPOFFORD:

[*Spaw*-ford.*] Before the conquest, Gamelbar was lord of this manor; after which, William de Percy had here, four carucates of land, nine villeins, and 10 borders. Here was then a mill, four acres of meadow, and a wood one mile square. The whole manor, was said to be 16 furlongs in length, and 12 in breadth.

HERE was the seat of the illustrious family of the Percys, even before Alnwick or Warkworth came into their possession.

WILLIAM DE PERCY obtained a grant, for a market here, on Fridays; in the year 1224.

1309, HENRY DE PERCY procured licence to fortify his castle here. Henry de Percy, the first earl of Northumberland, was slain at Bramham-moor, within a few miles from this house, in the year 1407. After the

* A spring, called *The Spaw-well*, may yet be seen, in the first field, on the right of the road, leading from Spofford, to the Haggs. A bridge hath been built over the ford.

battle of Towton, 1462, so fatal to Henry VI., in which, amongst a great many others, were slain the earl of Northumberland, and sir Richard Percy, his brother; their estates were laid waste, and every thing belonging to them entirely destroyed, by the enraged conquerors.

LELAND observes, that "the manor-house at Spofford, was sore defaced, in the time of the civile warrs, betwixt Henry the sixth, and Edward the fourth; by the earl of Warwick, and marquis of Montacute."

THE heir of this great family, being in his minority when his father was slain, was committed to the tower of London, till the 27th of October, 1469; when he was brought before the king, at Westminster, and took the oath of allegiance; whereupon, he was soon after restored to the estates and dignities of his ancestors: He was unfortunately murdered, by a mob, at his house, near Topcliffe, in Yorkshire, 1489.

AFTER having lain in ruins some time, we find this house was again made tenable; for, in the year 1559, Henry, lord Percy, obtained a licence to fortify his houses, at Spofford and Leckenfield. It is most probable, this mansion was demolished in the civil wars of Charles I.; as Sampson Ingilby, esq., steward to the duke of Northumberland, resided here, about the year 1600.

THE present ruins extend 45 yards, from north to south; and 16, from east to west. The situation is

Stafford-Castle.

on a sloping bank, ending on a low wall of rock, within the castle, affording convenience for lower apartments.

THE hall, which has been a most magnificent room, is 75 feet in length, and 36 in breadth; the windows are arched, like those of cathedral churches. It seems to have been built about the time of Edward III.; when the idea of the castle, began to give way to that of the palace.

HERE, no doubt, have often been repeated, those scenes of festivity so frequent in our ancient baronial castles, and described in the following lines:

" Lord Percy made a solemn feast,
In Spofford's princely hall;
And there came lords, and there came knights,
His chiefs and barons, all.

With wassail, mirth, and revelry,
The castle rung around:
Lord Percy call'd for song, and harp,
And pipes of martial sound.

The minstrels of that noble house,
All clad in robes of blue,
With silver crescents on their arms,
Attend, in order due.

The great achievements of that race,
They sung their high command;
How valiant Manfred,* o'er the seas,
First led his northern band.

* Manfred de Percy, the first of this family, we have an account of. He was a nobleman, of danish extraction; a great chieftain, who made irruptions into France, before Rollo, the dane, anno 886.

Brave Galfrid next, to Normandy,
With vent'rous Rollo came;
And, from his norman castles won,
Assumed the Percy name.

They sung how, in the conqu'ror's fleet,
Lord William shipp'd his powers;
And, gained a fair young saxon bride,*
With all her lands, and towers.

Then journeying to the holy-land,
There bravely fought, and dy'd;
But, first the silver crescent won—
Some paynim soldan's pride.

With loud acclaims, the list'ning crowd
Applaud the master's song;
And, deeds of arms, and war, became
The theme of ev'ry tongue."

At the distance of 20 yards, from the west front, is a remarkable fine echo.

The church

Is a rectory, dedicated to All-saints. The first rector that occurs, is Henry de Evesham; December, 1280: The present rector is John Tripp, D. D.. The earl of Egremont, is patron.

In an aperture in the south wall, under an elegant piece of arched work, lies the mutilated effigy of a

* Emma de Port. She was daughter to Gerpatric, earl of Northumberland; and lady of Seymour, near Scarborough, &c..

knight, his legs across, and hands elevated; at his feet, lies a lion: On his shield, are five fusils, charged with five escallops; the arms of Plumpton, of Plumpton.

Against the wall, are three elegant marble monuments, with inscriptions, in memory of John Middleton, grand-son of sir Peter Middleton, knight; obit, 1770; Marmaduke Middleton, esq., 1757; dame Elizabeth Haggerston, sister of the above, and relict of sir Carnaby Haggerston, of Haggerston, in the county of Northumberland; obit, 1770.

On the outside of the church, upon the north wall, are the ancient arms of the Percys; and, on the south, are those of Percy and Brabant.

Testamentary burials, in this church:

William Middleton, of Stockeld, 1474.—Nicholas Middleton, of N. Deighton, 1500.—William Plumpton, 1547.—Thomas Middleton, of Spofford-park, 1548.—Richard Paver, of Brame.—William Middleton, of Stockeld, knt., 1549.—John Middleton, of Stockeld, 1564.—William Schrymsher, of N. Deighton, 1556: He was interred in the south side of the choir, with some particular imagery on the stone; and, his arms on the four corners.—John Paver, of Brame, 1578.—William Plumpton, of Plumpton, 1691.

One mile from Spofford, on the right, is

STOCKELD;

The seat of William Middleton, esq.. This ancient family is descended from Hipolitus de Brame, lord of Middleton; who was living in the reign of Henry II.. Robert de Brame, had issue sir Peter, who was the first of the family that took the name of Middleton; he had issue, sir Adam, who was living in the year 1324:—A statue of this knight, in armor, is in the church of Ilkley. Sir Peter Middleton, was high-sheriff of the county of York, 1334.—Sir William Middleton, of Stockeld, was high-sheriff, 1526.

Arms—Argent; fretty, sable, a canton of the second. *Crest*—On a wreath, argent, and sable; a garb, or, between a pair of wings, argent. *Motto*—"Regardes mon droit."

Not far from the house, and near the high-road, is a rock of a very singular shape, 65 feet in circumference, and 30 feet high, standing on the margin of a lake. The dutch use the word *Stockheldt*, for a misshapen image or statue; from which circumstance, the present name of the place hath probably originated.

WETHERBY;

Situated on the river Wharfe, where the course of that river forms an angle, whose sides are, each, about one mile in length. At the point of this angle,

stands the town; on that account, called, by our saxon ancestors, *Wederbi.** There are several places, situate on different turnings of this river, with similar names in english, as Turn-head and Turnham-hall; one above, and the other, below Selby. Here is a market, on Thursdays; and three fairs, viz., Holy-Thursday, August the 5th, and the first Thursday after November 22. The chapel here, is in the patronage of the rector of Spofford.

HERE is a fine bridge; above which, the river forms a beautiful cascade, by falling in a grand sheet of water, over an high dam, erected for the convenience of the mills. Over this cascade, the salmon, in their way up the river from the sea, are seen to leap, with admirable dexterity.

IN the 20th of William I., this manor was in the hands of two norman lords, viz., William de Percy, and Erneis de Burun; the first, had three carucates, and the latter, two: William, a soldier, belonging to Percy, had two carucates of his chief; and, had then here three villeins, and one border.

ERNEIS DE BURUN, had here, at that time, one sockman, and four villeins. Here was, also, a wood, half a mile square. It was afterwards given to the knights templars; and forfeited, together with all their estates in England, on the abolition of the order, in the year 1312.

* *Wieder*, (german) *to turn.*

In the civil wars of Charles I., this town was a garrison, commanded by sir Thomas Fairfax; who repulsed sir Thomas Glenham, in two attemps he made, to beat up his quarters here. The following account of which, is copied from the memoirs of that illustrious commander, written by himself:

"I was sent to Wetherby, with 300 foot, and 40 horse. "The enemy's next design, from York, was to fall upon "my quarters there, being a place very open, and "easy for them to assault, there being so many back-"ways, and friends enough to direct them, and give "them intelligence. About six o'clock, one morn-"ing, they fell upon us, with 800 horse and foot; the "woods thereabout favoring them so much, that our "scouts had no notice of them, and no alarm was "given, till they were ready to enter the town; which "they might easily do, the guards being all a-sleep in "houses; for, in the beginning of the war, men were "as impatient of duty, as they were ignorant of it. "I, myself, was only on horse-back; and, going out of "the other end of the town, to Tadcaster, where my "father lay, when one came running after me, and "told me the enemy was entering the town; I present-"ly galloped to the house of guard, where I found not "above four men at their arms, as I remember, two "serjeants, and two pikemen, who stood with me, "when sir Thomas Glenham, with about six or seven "commanders more, charged us; and, after a short, "but sharp encounter, in which, one major Carr

" was slain, they retired; and, by this time, more of " the guards were got to their arms. I must confess, " I knew no strength, but the powerful hand of God, " that gave them this repulse."*

" After this, they made another attempt, in which, " captain Atkinson (on our part) was slain. And, here " again, there fell out another remarkable Providence; " during this conflict, our magazine was blown up: " This struck such a terror into the enemy, believing " we had cannon, which they were before informed " we had not, that they instantly retreated; and, " though I had but a few horse, we pursued the enemy " some miles, and took many prisoners: We lost " about eight or ten men; whereof, seven were blown " up with powder. The enemy lost many more."

A little below this town, is a place, called "SAINT HELEN'S FORD;" where the roman military way crossed the river.

HALF a mile beyond Wetherby, on the left, is

Wetherby-grange,

THE seat of RICHARD THOMPSON, esq.. In the park, is a HERONRY; a thing, not very common in this part of the country: These birds build their nests on

* Sir Henry Slingsby says, every one of the gentlemen had a shot at sir Thomas; who, in his turn, attacked them with his sword, retreating occasionally under the cover of his pikes.

the tops of the highest trees; they are made of sticks, and lined with wool; but, they will not give themselves that trouble, when they can get them ready made, by the rooks; these they usually enlarge, and line within, driving away the original possessors, should they happen to renew their fruitless claims.

THORP-ARCH;

SITUATED in a romantic and beautiful vale; through which, the river Wharfe runs, with a swift and rapid current. The houses, in the village, intermingled with trees; the cascade, seen through the arches of the bridge; with the church, on the opposite shore, compose a very beautiful landscape.

THE mineral water, at this place, was accidentally discovered, on the fourth of June, 1744, by John Shires, an inhabitant of the village; since which time, it hath been much frequented, by persons of all ranks. Dr. Monro, speaking of this spring, says, "It is a pure, brisk, salt chalybeate, which proves "purgative; having a strong sulphureous smell. An "ale gallon, yielded one ounce and six drachms of "sediment; 25 grains of which, were a white alka-"line earth; the rest, sea salt."

THIS village derives it's name from the family of De Arcubus, or De Arches; who came in with the conqueror, and had several estates in these parts. It

has sometimes been called *Ivet-Thorp*, from Ivetta, the wife of William De Arches; who gave, to the nuns of Monkton, some lands in this place, and a wood, enclosed, that reached from hence to Wetherby.

In the year 1791, a very large and elegant building was erected here, for the reception of company, and called "The Hotel;" the proprietors of which, not meeting with suitable encouragement, it hath since been opened, by a society of gentlemen, as a commercial and literary seminary.

Bramham-park,

In this neighbourhood; formerly belonged to Robert Benson, esq., afterwards lord Bingley; who built a stately house here, and greatly increased the park, by purchasing some estates adjoining to it; and laid out the ground in a very elegant manner, according to the taste of that time. It belonged, afterwards, to George Fox Lane, lord Bingley; who married the daughter of the preceding lord, and had the title revived in him, in 1762. He died, 1771; and his only son, in 1768; so that the title is extinct. It afterwards became the seat of sir John Goodricke, bart., who dying in the year 1789, and his lady in 1793, this estate devolved to James Fox, esq..

On Bramham-moor, are large remains of the roman way, called "*Watling-street;*" from which consular

road, came divers *viæ vicinalis*, by Thorner, Shadwell, through Street-Lane, and Hawcaster-Rig, to Addle.

THE EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, in arms against Henry IV., arrived with his forces, in Febuary, 1408, at Bramham-moor, being attended by the lord Bardolph, the bishop of Bangor, and the abbot of Hales, together with a great number of other gentlemen. Sir Thomas Rokeby, then high-sheriff of Yorkshire, having raised an army, met the rebels near Haslewood; a battle ensued, and the sheriff gained a complete victory. The earl was slain in the field, and lord Bardolph was made prisoner; who died, a few days after, of his wounds. The abbot of Hales being taken in arms, was executed at York, with many others of his party. The bishop of Bangor* experienced a milder fate; for, not being in arms, his life was spared. For this service, the king granted sir Thomas Rokeby, the manor of Spofford, with all it's appurtenances, during his life.

HASLEWOOD:

THIS manor was held of William de Percy, by the Vavasours, in the time of William, the conqueror; and has, to this day, continued regularly in the male line of that ancient house; except for a short time, in the reign of Henry III., when it was in pawn to Aaron, a jew, at York, for the sum of 350l.; who made a con-

* About two years ago, a ring was found, not far from hence, supposed to have belonged to one of these *ecclesiastical warriors*. Vide *Gent. Magazine*, for March, 1806.

veyance of his security, to queen Eleanor, in discharge of a debt, due to her, (or assigned by the crown); from whom, John de Vavasour received it again, on payment of the money, by a very curious deed of conveyance, remarkable for it's brevity.*

In the chapel, here are many monuments, inscriptions, and coats armorial, chiefly consisting of the Vavasours' arms, with their quarterings. Against the south wall, is a raised monument, on which, are the figures of nine different persons of the Vavasour family.

On a raised tomb, within the altar-rails, lye the figures of two knights, cut in stone; the first, cross-legged; each in a coat of mail, with a sword girt by his side, and a large shield with the Vavasour's arms.

Fuller, in his *Account of British Worthies*, when speaking of the Vavasours, observes, that, within 10 miles of Haslewood, there were 165 manor-houses; 272 woods; 32 parks; two chaces of deer; 120 rivers and brooks, well stored with fish; 76 water-mills, for grinding corn; 25 coal-mines; and, three iron-forges: He also adds, that both the cathedrals of Lincoln and York, may be seen from thence.

TADCASTER;

Three miles from Thorp-Arch, and nine from York; hath a market on Wednesdays. This town is sup-

* Vide Archæologia, vol. 6, p. 339.

posed to have been the *Calcaria* of the romans; as the distance from York exactly corresponds with that given by Antoninus, in his Itinerary. Many coins, of the roman emperors, have been found here; and the place is still famous for it's lime-stone. Here was a castle, in former ages; from the ruins of which, we are told, the present noble bridge was erected, near 100 years ago:—The middle of this bridge, is the out-bounds of the Ainsty; and may be said to be the very out-port, or gate of the city of York, on that side.

A grant, from Edward II., of certain lands, to the priory of Knaresbrough, in the year 1318, concludes "Teste rege, apud Tadcastre."

The trench, which surrounded this town, and of which there are yet some remains, was probably thrown up, during the civil wars of Charles I., by the troops, under the command of the earl of Newcastle.

Sir Thomas Fairfax relates, that, on his hearing the earl, with 4,000 men, was advancing to attack him, in Tadcaster, where he lay with only 900 men, the town being quite untenable, he marched out; and, a sharp conflict took place, which lasted from 11 o'clock in the forenoon, till it was quite dark, when both parties drew off. Sir Thomas retreated to Selby, during the night; and, the earl of Newcastle took possession of Tadcaster, where the royalists remained, till near the commencement of the siege of York. There were slain, on both sides, about 300, but none of note, except one captain Lister, who was shot in the head,

by a musket-ball: In Thoresby's *Ducatus Leod.*, there is a remarkable instance of filial affection, relating to that gentleman—His son, passing through Tadcaster, many years after, had the curiosity to inquire where his father was buried; and, finding the sexton digging in the choir, he shewed him a skull, just dug up, which he averred to be his father's: The skull, upon handling, was found to have a bullet in it; which testimony of the truth of the sexton's words, so struck the son, that he sickened at the sight, and died soon after.

The church

Is a vicarage, dedicated to saint Mary; and, formerly belonged to the abbey of Salley, in Craven. The earl of Egremont, is now patron.

Henry Obryen, the last earl of Thomond, in Ireland, was, in the year 1714, created baron and viscount Tadcaster. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset; but, dying without issue, in the year 1742, the title became extinct.

STAGE VIII.

Harrogate, to Boroughbridge.—Newby.—Thornton-bridge.—Topcliffe.

FROM Harrogate to Boroughbridge, 10 miles; the road, in general, very good; the fine enclosures of rich land, on each side, with the lofty trees, and well-grown hedge-rows, render this ride exceedingly pleasing.

NEAR two miles from Knaresbrough, is HAZEL-BANK; on the top of which, was formerly the gibbet, for the execution of malefactors, within the honor of Knaresbrough.

ABOUT a quarter of a mile farther, on the right of the road, in a low situation, is the place where it is supposed stood, in former times, butts, for the purpose of exercising the youth of Knaresbrough, and it's villages, in the practice of archery. The land adjoining, is, at this day, called "*Butter-hills.*"

PASSING the village of FERRENSBY; on the left, is

LOFTHOUSE-HILL, the pleasant seat of Charles Slingsby, esq.. Three miles from which, is

MINSKIP.

Mine-skep, a hamper, or basket, anciently used as a measure for corn; in making of which, the people of this village, may, at some former period, have excelled.

THE baskets of Britain, it seems, were admired in Rome, more than 1700 years ago, as they are particularly noticed by Martial, lib. xiv., c. 49.

> " Barbara depictis veni bascanda Britannis,
> " Sed me jam masult dicere Roma suam."
>
> " A basket I, by painted britons wrought;
> " And now, to Rome's imperial city brought."

IN the 20th of William I., here were two carucates of arable land, three villeins, and two ploughs.

ONE mile from Minskip, is

ALDBURGH,

Now a small village, where once stood ISEUR, the capital of the brigantes, in british times; whose origin might probably have been from the banks of the river Isere, which rises in the Alps, on the confines of Savoy and Piedmont, passes through part of Dauphiny, and empties itself into the Rhine, near Valence.

THE brigantes were, for a long time, limited within

the counties of what are now called York, and Durham; but overcharged, in all probability, with their own numbers, about the commencement of christianity, they detatched a strong party across the hills, which extend from Derbyshire to Scotland, and, into the countries of Sistuntii and Volantii, beyond them. These, apprehensive of the invasion, and providing against the danger, seem to have wisely entered into a strict and intimate alliance.—They entered, however, in vain; unable, with their united forces, to resist the vigour of the invaders, they were obliged to submit; when all that extensive region that is now divided into the five counties of Durham, York, Westmorland, Cumberland, and Lancashire, owned their subjection to the brigantian capital, ISEUR.

HERE reigned, before the year 50, Venutius, and his queen, Cartismandua;* who, in concert with her paramour, Volocatus,† contrived to depose that brave but unfortunate prince. The brothers and relations of Venutius, called in allies; and, by their assistance, reduced Cartismandua to extremities. On her application to the romans, their light troops, and cohorts, were sent to her assistance.

IN the mean time, Caractacus, king of the silures, famous for his military exploits, having defended his country against the romans, for nine successive years, was, at length, entirely defeated, and sought for pro-

* Tacitus Ann., lib. xvi..

† Who had been armor-bearer to Venutius.

tection amongst the brigantes; where he fell into the power of Cartismandua; and was, by her order, delivered into the hands of his enemies.

VENUTIUS being still at the head of the greater part of the brigantian forces; and, in alliance with the silures, and other states, on the defeat of Caractacus, took the chief command of the confederates; and, for a while, made a noble stand against the common enemy, but, was at length defeated, by Petilius Cerealis; who also laid waste a great part of the country.

THE victorious Agricola, completed the conquest of the brigantes, about the year 79; after which, that consummate general remained some time amongst them, erecting fortresses, to secure his conquests; while, at the same time, he endeavoured to conciliate the affections of the britons, by every possible display of politeness and humanity; rivetting their chains by incitements to luxury, and the charms of dissipation, encouraging and assisting them in building spacious temples, magnificent galleries, sumptuous bagnios, and places for public assemblies.*

ABOUT this time, it is probable that Agricola, preferring the situation to that of Iseur, laid the foundation of Eboracum;† which, soon after, became the head quarters of the roman army.

DION CASSIUS, the roman historian, who was liv-

* Tacitus Vit. Agric.

† Drake's Antiquities of York, p. 8.

ing about the time when the emperor Severus kept his court in that city, says, "Eboracum was raised to "the same dignity, under the roman government, "which Iscur had previously enjoyed under the bri-"tish."* To this city came vessels, laden with corn, for the maintenance of the *prætenturas*, by water, as far as from Cambridge, about 250 miles; for which purpose, the Carsdike, of Lincolnshire, was made, which being repaired and lengthened by Carausius, his name was affixed to it. The Wharfe, or landing-place, seems to have been near a turn in the river, called *Hall-arm*, where the boats do now frequently land their cargoes of coals, bricks, &c.; which would be about 600 yards distant from the *porta borealis*, or northern gate. Here were large granaries, to lay up the corn, out of the boats; from whence it was carried, in waggons, along the great roman road, called Leeming-lane, to the northern garrisons.

Iseur continued in splendor for 300 years after this period, namely, till the year 766; when the danes sacked, and burnt it to ashes.† This manor appears to have been again depopulated, with many others, by the vindictive conqueror, after the siege of York.

The british name of this city, having been altered by a roman termination, to Isurium; afterwards, un-

* Ptolomy, and Richard of Cirencester, p. 27.

† Higden's Polychron..

derwent a total change, by the saxons; who named it *Burc**, (perhaps from some town of the same name, in their own country); and lastly, to *Aldburgh*, q. d., *Old-Burc*.

On opening the ground, in many places, the marks of fire are very evident; and, the great number of antiquities that have been, through every succeeding age, and are still frequently found here, confirm the tradition, that this city was finally destroyed by some very sudden and unexpected calamity.

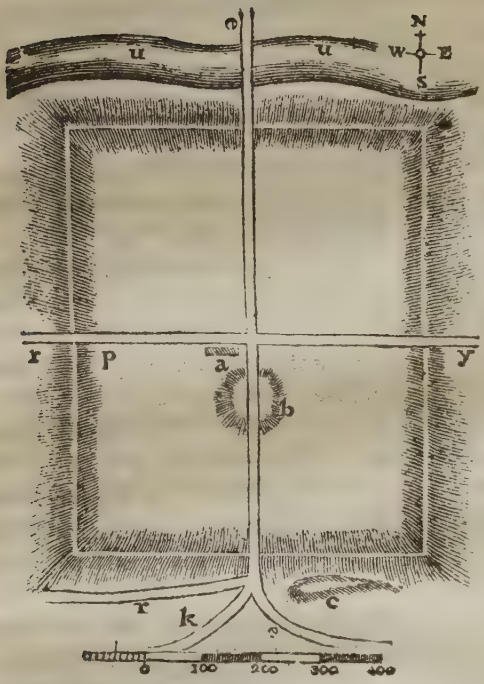
The ground, where the city stood, is a great part of it converted into corn-fields; in which, frequently after ploughing, coins of various sorts are found, and particularly after showers of rain, which, washing the earth and sand from the metal, make them more easily discovered. Of the coins found here, some few are of gold or silver, but the greatest part brass; and generally of the following emperors: Augustus Cæsar, Claudius, Vespasian, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Pertinax, Severus, Maximinus, Valerian, Aurelian, Diocletian, Constantine, Carausius, and Julian.

There have also been found, small heads of brass, chains of gold, and many little polished signet stones, of divers kinds and figures; several urns, hypocau-

* *Burch*, a town of Zutphen. *Burch*, the chief town on the isle of Texel.

stums, lamps, of various forms; fragments of aqueducts, covered with roman tiles, 16 inches long, 12 broad, and two thick; TESSALATED PAVEMENTS, of different forms and beauty, the largest and most entire piece of which, was found, some years ago, in digging the ground-work of a cottage: It is carefully preserved; and, with several other curiosities, remains for public inspection. The learned Roger Gale was of opinion, that these pavements were the floors of the banqueting-houses, or of the grand apartments, chief rooms, or baths, in the private houses of the better sort of people, even down to the lowest times. That the ruins of this ancient city have raised the ground, considerably above it's former surface, is very evident, from the situation of these pavements, which are near two feet below the present level.

IN the year 1770, as some men were employed in throwing up a turnpike way, within this town, they discovered the foundations of a range of buildings, 216 feet in length, and 24 in breadth; the two outsides, were exactly parallel to each other, running from east to west; and, between them were several partitions. These foundation-walls, were of stone, strongly cemented, three feet thick; and five feet below the present surface.



THE form of this city,* was nearly a square: It's walls, which may yet be traced, measured, in circumference, 2,500 yards.

* See the above plan, copied from Drake:—a, The church.—b, Borough-hill.—c, Studforth-hill.—e, Ermine-street.—y, Old road, from York.—r, Road to Boroughbridge.—k, Road to Knaresbrough.—p, Tessalated pavements.—u, The river Ure.

In the month of March, 1794, the foundation of the city wall was opened, for the purpose of procuring stone, on the west side, leading from thence to Boroughbridge: The breadth, was 15 feet; and depth, about the same number of feet below the surface. At first, there appeared layers of red grit stone, in irregular pieces, mixed with lime and coarse sand, which continued about seven feet deep; then, eight feet of layers of pebbles, bedded in blue clay, resting on a bed of sand. Within, or near the foundation, were found, at the same time, pieces of urns, several querns, or mill-stones, horns of deer,* sawn off apparently with a very fine saw; also, a small head of a cow, in brass, supposed to represent Io or Isis. That the old britons had knowledge of Isis, is the opinion of Burton, in his *Commentary on Antoninus;* And Sammes, in his *British Antiquities*, mentions two roman inscriptions, in honor of Isis; one, in Germany, and the other, in Bavaria; and proves, from the authority of Bochart, that the worship of that idol, was introduced into Belgium, by the phœnicians; and from thence, might be brought into Britain, by some of the early migrators. The Thames and the Ure, appear both to have been held sacred to Isis, as the Wharfe was to Verbeia. A contraction of the words Isis and Ure, with a roman termination, are evident, in the name

* In digging the foundation for rebuilding saint Paul's cathedral, in London, where it is supposed a heathen temple formerly stood; several horns of deer were found, sawn in a similar manner.

given, by that people, to the capital of the brigantes, Isurium. Let it also be observed, that this river, after it's junction with the Swale, (like the Nile, in Egypt) fertilizes the land, by overflowing it's banks.

SEVERAL large stones, supposed to have been part of a gate-way, were dug up, in 1772; near the place where it is probable the eastern gate stood. And, in the month of October, 1808, as some workmen were digging, on the south side of this village, in order to widen the road, leading from thence to York, they discovered a number of urns, containing ashes, and burnt bones; together, with a lachrymatory, or tear-bottle, *a fibula vestaria*, and 18 human skeletons; one of which, had a piece of money in it's teeth;* and another, a ring on a finger-bone; all in wonderful preservation, considering they must have lain there more than 1400 years: It was evident, that the bodies of those, whose ashes were contained in the urns, had been burnt on the place; as there was a thin strata of black earth, and ashes, that covered the whole surface of the ground, where they were deposited. The romans early adopted the custom of burning, from the greeks; under the emperors, it became almost universal; but, was afterwards, gradually discontinued, upon the introduction of christianity; and, fell into disuse, about the end of the fourth century. The place of burning, or burial, was ordered, by the law of the 12 tables, to be (as in this instance)

* See Juvenal, sat. III., 267.

without the city. Several coins were also found, at the same time; amongst which, was a silver one, of Titus, in fine preservation; one of the emperor Domitian; one of Allectus, who slew his friend Carusius, at York, and assumed the government of Britain, in his stead, about the year 300; one of Constantius, the father of Constantine, the great, who died at York, about the year 306. Some of the urns were broke, by the carelessness of the workmen; the rest, together with the coins, are preserved by mr. Flintoff, in his valuable museum, at Boroughbridge.

Borough-hill,

Formerly near the centre of the town, but removed in the year 1783, was about four yards high, and 100 in circumference. Several curious specimens of tessalated pavement were preserved, for public inspection, on the top of this hill, till about the year 1750. Here, also, have been found bases of pillars, roman coins, sacrificing vessels, bones, and horns of beasts, mostly stags'; from which, it is very probable, that a temple stood here, in roman times. On this hill, in latter days, the inhabitants of this borough used to assemble, on public business; and, particularly for the purpose of electing members, to represent them in parliament.

Edward II. granted, to the inhabitants of this manor, the power of judging malefactors, taken either

within or without the liberties; and, that they should have a gibbet, for the execution of such as should be found guilty. The gibbet stood on an eminence, about half a mile from Aldburgh.

About 70 paces distant, from the south side of the old rampart, is an eminence, called

Studforth;

Which some suppose to have been an out-work, for the defence of the place: It's shape is nearly a semi-circle, and forms a lofty terrace, 200 feet long, and 10 or 12 feet broad. It is not improbable, but the present name of this hill may be derived from the latin *stadium;* a place, appointed for races and other exercises, performed by men, on foot. A noble work of this kind was built, by Domitian, at Rome; of which, this might be an humble imitation; erected by Agricola; his general, in Britain, about the same time.

The space from this terrace, to the wall of the city, would afford ample room for those recreations; and, the spectators would, from hence, have a full view of the youthful competitors, on the plain below, when engaged in their favorite exercises; the principal of which, was the *Ludus Trajæ*, said to have been invented by Ascanius, the son of Æneas, for the youth of Troy; and described by Virgil:

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

" Again they close, and once again disjoin,
" In troop to troop oppos'd, and line to line;
" They meet, they wheel, they throw their darts afar,
" With harmless rage, and well-dissembled war." *Dryden.*

THE churches of Aldburgh, Boroughbridge, Myton, and Ouseburn, are supposed, by mr. Drake, to have been built out of the ruins of Isurium. Great quantities might also have been sent, by water, to York. Clifford's tower, and the walls of the castle, appear to be the very same sort of stone.

The church

Is a vicarage, dedicated to saint Andrew: The dean and chapter of York, are patrons.

" THIS vicarage of Burgh, is endowed with all the oblations of the parishioners, and with mortuaries, excepting of 'live cattle; it also hath the tithe of orchards and virgults, and increase of cattle, excepting the tithe of wool and lamb. In which respect, the vicar shall cause the mother-church, with it's chapels of Dunsford and Boroughbridge, to be honestly served." *Vide Torr's MSS.*.

ON the outside of the vestry-wall, is a figure; by some, supposed to represent Pan, or Silvanus; but is, beyond all doubt, that of Mercury; as part of the caduceus and the alœ, on the cap, are yet perceptible: The height of the figure, is two feet five inches.

IN the church-yard, is a grave-stone, placed on low

stone balusters, whereon is cut, in relievo, the half-length figure of a woman, in the attitude of praying; the habit appears saxon, if not more ancient. Channels are cut, on each side of the figure, to let out the rain-water: To this precaution, it is perhaps owing, that so much of the original figure is still preserved. The stone, which is eight inches thick, near seven feet long, and two feet eight inches broad, is a sort of marble, (found in several quarries, in the north of England,) that abounds with fossil shells.

WITHIN the church, is a flat stone, inlaid with brass; on which, is the figure of a young knight, in armor, bearing on his shield, the arms of Aldburgh: —argent, a fess dancett, between three crosslets, botone azure. Under his feet, is written, on an escrole, *Will. de Aldburgh.* This brazen relic, being inclosed in one of the pews, is the only one, in the church, that has escaped the wild fanaticism of that period, so fatal to the venerable monuments of antiquity, in this kingdom.

AGAINST the north wall, is an ancient monument; and over it, the arms of Mauleverer, and Aldburgh; with several other quarterings. The family of Aldburgh resided in that spacious mansion, still called *Aldburgh-hall*—Some of them were knights: Leland mentions sir William, and sir Richard. Richard Aldburgh, esq., represented this borough in parliament, in the year 1645. The name continued here, till about

the year 1727; when the three daughters of the last male heir, married as follows:

Esther Aldburgh, to William Scruton . . 1698.
Elizabeth Aldburgh, to Peter Burnand . . 1705.
Mary Aldburgh, to William Ware . . . . 1717.

Some of whose descendants, are now living in the neighbourhood.

In this church were garlands, hung up, in memory of young maidens and batchelors; a practice of very old date, and derived from pagan antiquity, with some variations. The heathens crowned their sepulchres with garlands of flowers; and, the christians, in the earliest ages, placed the garlands at the heads of deceased virgins. In latter times, they were hung over the entrance into the choir; and the names of the deceased, inscribed upon each of them.—These garlands were meant, as a token of esteem and love, and an emblem of their reward in the heavenly church.

On the communion-table, stands a brass dish, on which are embossed, the figures of Adam and Eve, the tree and the serpent; with the following inscription, round the border:

NIC MBARIAIZE HOSLVCKIZB
LVCNICHBAR.

Vicars of Aldburgh;

1316—William de Carleton.
1340—Roger de Giblington.
1349—William Anby.
1362—Robert Bonde.
1362—John de Fulford.
—Thomas de Escrike.
1372—John de Wintworth.
1373—John de Kilburne.

—William de Thorby.
1380—Thomas Myton.
—Henry Arke.
1390—Alan Cochon.
1420—Robert Laughley.
1428—John Pape.
1430—Robert Bardsey.
1478—William Normanby.
1478—John Preston.
1487—William Shake.
1488—John Jackson
1524—William Garthing
1537—Nic. Holme
1541—Robert Marshall
1560—James Plummer
1569—Thomas Sowrbie
1585—Thomas Hundersley
1611—John Tapsell
1612—Richard Nightingale
1616—William Warde
1622—John Waddington
1629—Michael Gilbert
1677—Edward Morris
1720—Thomas Elcock
1730—William Bowman
1744—Francis Wanley
1750—Henry Goodricke
1801—Robert Wirell

THE register for this parish, begins with the year 1538.

THE late Mark Smithson, esq., of Aldburgh, who died November 21, 1789, left £100. per annum, to the poor of this place, for ever: This money is in the funds; and, the manner of applying the charity, is described on a large board, elegantly painted, and affixed to a pillar, at the north end of the church.

THIS borough, sends two members to parliament; the first return of which, was in the year 1542; when John Gascoigne and John Brown were returned. In the *Parliamentary Journals*, vol. x., anno 1690, is the following passage:

"RESOLVED, That the right of election, in the "borough of Aldburgh, in Yorkshire, is not in the

" select number of burgesses, holding by burgage-
" tenure; but, the inhabitants paying scot and lot,
" have a right to vote."

THE manor of Burc, one mile long, and one broad, was in the hands of Edward, the confessor; and, afterwards, in those of the conquerors: It contained, with it's three villages, Clareton, Hilton, and Burton, 34 carucates of taxable land. In the year 1085, it was waste, in the hands of the king, who had here six villeins, with five ploughs. To this manor, also, pertained the soccage of Ellinthorp, Milby, Fellescliffe, Killinghall, Clifton, Timble, Wipeley, and Stainley.

ON the opposite bank of the river, is a small village, called

ELLINTHORP;

ANCIENTLY *Adelingstorp;* whose very name intimates nobility; *adel,* (saxon) *noble; ling,* at the end of a word, denotes *youth,* as stripling, &c.; a title of honor amongst the english saxons, properly belonging to the heir-apparent to the crown; which seems to point out this place, as having once been the residence of a saxon prince.

THREE miles north-east of Aldburgh, was a tumulus, called

Deuil-Cross;

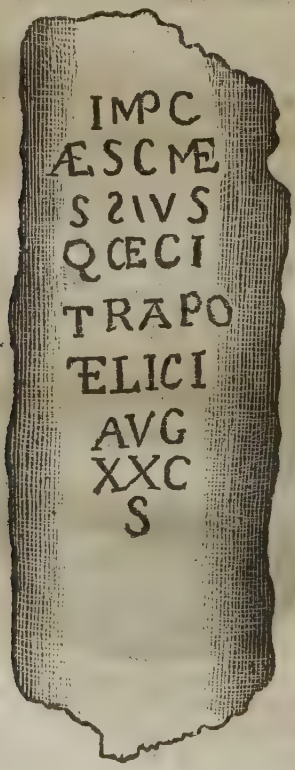
WHOSE elevation was about 18 feet, and circum-

ference, at the base, 370 feet. It was broken into, some time since, to supply materials for the repair of the turnpike-road,* leading from Aldburgh to York. The soil consisted, first, of a black earth, and under that, a red sandy gravel; human bones, entire, and urns, of various sizes, containing burnt bones and ashes. The urns are composed of blue clay and sand, generally very coarse; some ornamented, and others quite plain. The annexed print, is a representation of one of them, dug up here, in the year 1756; now

* The tumulus, by this means, hath quite disappeared; and, the place is now a sand-pit.

in the possession of Humphrey Senhouse, esq., of Nether-hall, near Cockermouth. It was nine inches in height, and 32 in circumference.

In the year 1776, was found, at about 200 yards distance from this tumulus, a votive stone, of a very coarse grit, seven feet long, and 18 inches diameter; inscribed:



VARIOUS have been the conjectures, concerning this inscription; which has proved, hitherto, a *crux criticorum*. A learned antiquary, in a late periodical publication,* has given it to Decius, the successor of Philip, in the empire: says, it is evidently a military stone; and fills up the void in the *Roman History of Britain*, in those disordered times of the roman empire, where history itself is almost silent.

MANY coins were found in this tumulus, of various emperors; particularly of Vespasian, Domitian, and Trajan. The legend and figures, on two of them, were as follows:

IMP. CÆS. VESPASIAN AUG. COS. III..

Reverse.

S. C.

Fig.—An eagle, with it's wings expanded, standing on a globe.

CÆSAR AUG. F. DOMITIANUS COS. VI..

Reverse.

PRINCEPS INVENTUTIS.

Fig.—Health, supported by a column; with a serpent, in her right hand; and a goblet, in her left.

* Vide Gent. Magazine, August, 1787.

It is very probable, that this was a public cemetery; and, when the custom of burning the bodies of the dead ceased, might still be used for the purpose of interment: Hence we may account for the great number of bones, on one side of the tumulus, separate from the urns; the great difference in the sizes of the urns, also seems to favor this conjecture. It's present name, Deuil, derived from the french, implies the place of mourning: Especially, as it was usual, in the early ages of christianity, to place a cross on almost every eminence; at which places, funeral processions used to stop, set down the bier, and use certain ceremonies, expressive of mourning and woe.

At a small distance from Deuil-Cross, is a village, called

MARTON;

(q. d., *Mere-ton.*) The mere or pool, which probably gave name to this place, is not now to be seen; but, is supposed to have once covered about 14 acres of marshy ground, now called "The Carrs;" where, in making drains, pieces of boats and oars have been frequently found. In 1797, one whole boat was discovered, which was broken to pieces, in digging up, by the carelesness of the laborers: It appeared to have been one of those small boats, which fishermen usually fasten to the sterns of the larger vessels; and, in which, they preserve their fish a-live; as the bottom plank

had, similar to those, a number of round holes in it, for admitting the water. The romans set a high value on their *vivaria*. Plinỳ informs us, that a small villa, belonging to C. Hirrius, was, on account of the fish-ponds, sold for £ 32,291. 13s. 4d.. *Juvenal*, sat. 4th, blames Crispinus, for his having paid an enormous price for a single fish.

. . . . . "The lavish slave,
Six thousand pieces, for one *barbel*, gave:
Do *scales* and *fins* bear price to this excess?
He might have bought the fisherman, for less!"

THE distance from Isurium, makes it not improbable, that this may have once been a roman villa: The vicinity of the tumulus, at Deuil-Cross, which certainly contained the remains of persons of distinction, favors the conjecture. Some traces of the foundations of a large pile of buildings, may yet be seen, in a place, called "Hall-garth," near the church.

BOROUGHBRIDGE:

A market town, situate on the great north road, about mid-way betwixt London and Edinburgh; sends two members to parliament; hath a market, on Saturdays; and several fairs, annually; the principal of which, begins the 18th of June, and continues a week: Great quantities of goods are brought to this fair, particularly hardware and toys, by the manufacturers, from Sheffield, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and

many other parts of the kingdom. Here are, also, horse-races, annually. The chapel is an ancient building, dedicated to saint James. In the market-place, stands a very neat fluted column, of the doric order. The little rivulet which runs into the Ure, at this place, is named TUT, perhaps a contraction of *Tutelina*,* one of the inferior rural deities of the heathens, who had the tutelage of corn.

BEFORE the conquest, the great north road lay through the city of Burgh; and crossed the Ure, by a wooden bridge, opposite Milby. After the norman conquest, the road was turned, and a bridge of wood also erected, about half a mile above, and called BURGH-BRIDGE. In process of time, houses were erected, for the entertainment of travellers; these increasing, formed a considerable village; which, at length, became a market town; and, began to return members to parliament, in the year 1557; RANULPH CHOLMONDLEY and CHRISTOPHER WRAY, esqrs., being it's first representatives.

THE family of Tancred possessed lands here, before the year 1200; their ancient mansion is now converted into the *Crown Inn*.

THE following account of the battle fought here, betwixt the forces of Edward II., and those of the dis-

* She had a temple at Rome, on *Mount Aventine*.

contented barons, in the year 1321, is copied from Leland's Collectanea:

"After this, Thomas Lancastre, and the barons, "counselid together, in blake-freres, in Pontefracte; "and the barons concludid to go to Dunstanburgh, a "castel of Thomas of Lancastres, in Northumbre-"land; but he utterly refused that counsel, lest it "might be thought that he had, or wolde have intel-"ligence with the scottes; wherefore, he entended to "remayne at his castel, at Pontfracte. Syr Roger "Clyfford hearing this, toke out his dagger, and sayde, "that, he wolde kille hym with his owne handes, in "that place, except he wolde go with them.

"Then Thomas Lancastre, a force grauntid, and "went with them, having yn company vii. c. menne, "to Burghbridge. To Burghbridge came syr Andrew "de Harkeley, wairden of Cairluel, and that march-"es, and syr Simon Warde, to encountre with the "barons, where Thomas Lancastre told Harkeley his "just quarel agayne the Dispensars; promising him, "if he wolde favor his cause, one of the v. countes, "that then he had in his possession; but, Harkeley re-"fusid his offer. Then Thomas prophecied, that he "wolde sore repent, and that shortly. Then Harke-"ley, whom Thomas of Lancastre had afore-tyme "made knight, made his archiers to shote; and, so "did the barons, upon the bridge. And, emong al "other, one gotte under the bridge; and, at a hole, "killed, with a launce, the renownid knight, Hum-

" frede de Bohun; syr Roger Clyfford was sore wonded
" on the hedde; syr William Sulley, and syr Roger
" Bernefeld, were slayne. Then went Thomas
" Lancastre into a chapel, denying to rendre hymself
" to Harkeley, and said, looking on the crucifix, Good
" Lord, I rendre myself to thee, and put me yn-to
" thy mercy. Then they toke of his cote armoreres
" and put on hym a ray cote or goune, one of his
" mennes liveryes; and, carried him, by water, to
" York, where they threw balles of dyrte at hym. And
" the residue of the baron's part, were persuid from
" place to place; and, to the chirch-hold was no reve-
" rence gyven; and, the father pursuid the sunne, and
" the sunne, the father.

" At this batayle were taken, on the baron's parte,
" syr Roger Clyfford, sir John Montbray, syr Willi-
" am Tuchet, syr William de Fitz-William, and di-
" vers other barons; and, sir Hugh Dandeley was
" taken the day after, and sent to the king; and after,
" put yn prison, and should have been put to deth,
" but, that he had married Gilbert of Clare's daughter,
" the kyng's niece; syr Bartholemew Badelesmere was
" taken at Stowe-parke, in the manor of the bishop of
" Lincoln, that was his nephew.

" The kyng hearing of this discomfiture, cam
" with the Dispensars, and other nobles, his adherents,
" to Pontefracte. Syr Andrew Harkeley brought
" Thomas of Lancastre, to Pontefracte, to the kyng;
" and, there was put in a towre, that he had newly

" made, toward the abbay; and, after juged in the " hall, sodenly, by the justices, syr Hugh Dispensar, " the father; syr Aimer, counte of Pembroke; syr " Edmunde, counte of Kent; syr John de Britayne; " and syr Robert Malmethor, that pronounced his " judgment: Then Thomas Lancastre sayd, *Shaul* " *I dy without answer?* Then a certayne Gascoyne " toke him away, and put a pillid broken hat or hoode " on his hedde, and set him on a lene white jade, with- " out bridle: Thus he was caryed, sum throwing " pelottes of dyrt at hym; and, having a freer precher, " for his confessor, with hym, on-to a hylle, withowte " the toune; where he knelid down, toward the este, " on-tylle one Hughin de Muston caused him to turne " his face towarde Scotlande, wher kneling, a villayne, " of London, cut off his hedde; ii. cal., Aprilis, " A. D. 1321."

Thus fell one of the most powerful noblemen, England ever gave birth to; who constantly employed his power, in endeavouring to secure to the people, their privileges and liberties.

The following noblemen were, also, executed, at Pontefracte, the day after:—Lord Warren de Lisle, lord William Touchet, lord Thomas Mandute, Henry de Bradburne, lord Fitz-William, the younger, and lord William Cheney; the lords Clifford, Mowbray, and Deynville, were executed at York.

On raising the banks, to prevent floods, at this

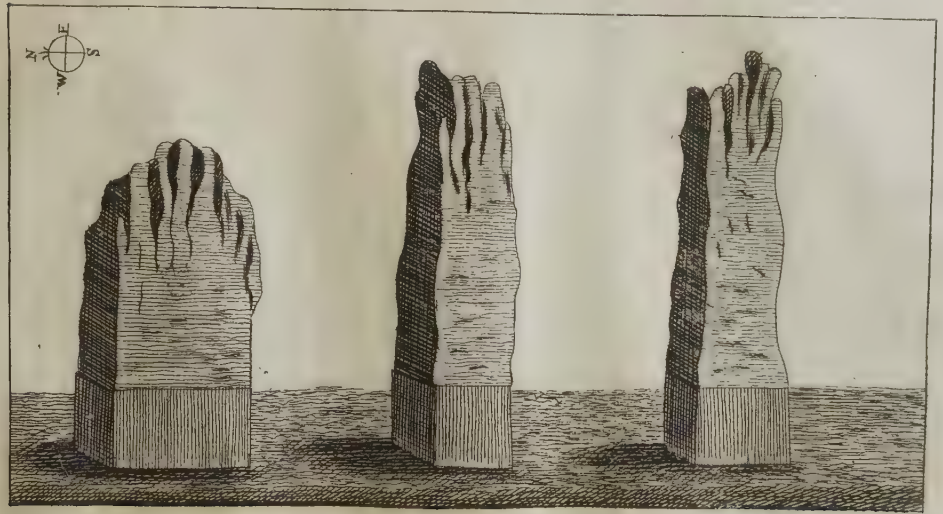
place, in the year 1792; a great number of human bones, with pieces of broken swords and other armor, were found, a little below the bridge; most probably, the remains of the slain, in this battle.

THE manor of Aldburgh, of which this is a part, remained vested in the crown, from the conquest to the reign of Charles I.; when it was sold, by that monarch, to certain citizens of London; from whom, it passed through several hands, till the year 1701, when it was purchased, by John, duke of Newcastle; in which noble family, it still remains.

A little westward of the bridge, are those stupendous monuments of antiquity, called

The Arrows:

THEY are three large obelisks, of a pyramidical form, fluted towards the top, by their continual exposure to the weather. They stand nearly in a line, from north to south. Some have supposed them to be factitious, and not real stone; as there is no quarry of that sort of stone, within less than 10 miles of the place; and that they are too large, to have been brought from such a distance. This supposition is entirely removed, by the instance of the vast pile, at Stone-henge, whose stones were brought 15 miles; and, the obelisk before saint Peter's, at Rome, which is 85 feet in height, and was brought from Egypt, by the order of Julius Cæsar;



Obelisks at B. Bridge

or, the great granite rock, destined for the pedestal of the statue of the Czar Peter, the great, whose weight was 1200 tons. This immense stone being found in a swamp, the count Carburi, of Cefalonia, raised it thereout, and drew it upon rolling balls, several miles, by land, then embarked it on a float, and conducted it down to Petersburgh, between two ships; and, again disembarked it. "This work," says governor Pownal, "appears to me, not only the "greatest operation of mechanics, which was ever "effected in our world, but unique."

In the year 1709, the ground, about the centre obelisk, was opened nine feet wide. At first, a good soil was found, about a foot deep; and then, a course of stones, rough, and of several kinds, but most were large pebbles, laid in a bed of coarse grit and clay, and so for four or five courses round; under these, was a strong clay, so hard, that the spade could not affect it; this was near two yards deep from the surface; and, a little lower, was the bottom of the stone, resting upon clay:* As much of the stone as was within ground, was a little thicker than that part exposed to the weather. The entire height, is 30 feet 6 inches, from the bottom.

* The foundation round the bottom of this obelisk, and that of the wall of Isurium, being pebbles and clay, the primitive cement of the britons; shew them both to have been constructed by the same people: The knowledge of preparing and using lime, was first brought here, by the romans.

The marks of the chisel, upon this, beneath ground, assure us they are not composition, but natural stone; and that, of the most common sort we have in the north of England, called the coarse rag, or mill-stone grit: Large rocks of the same stone, and from whence probably these obelisks were taken, are at Plumpton, before-mentioned, and within 10 miles of this place.

Dr. Stukeley supposes them to have been erected, long before the arrival of the romans in Britain; and, that here was, in british times, the great *Panegyre* of the druids; the midsummer meeting of all the country round, to celebrate the great quarterly sacrifice, accompanied with sports, games, races, and all kinds of exercises, with universal festivity. This was like the Panathenea, the Olympian, Isthmian, and Nemean meetings, and games, among the grecians; and that those obelisks were the metæ of the races: The remembrance of which, is transmitted in the present great fair, held at Boroughbridge, on saint Barnabas's day. Dr. Stillingfleet was of opinion, they were british deities; and grounded it, upon the custom of the phœnicians and the greeks;—nations, that were undoubtedly acquainted with Britain, before the arrival of the romans; who set up unpolished stones, to the honor of their gods. The origin of all idolatry, is almost the same. The *Mercury* of old Greece, was not that winged herald, now represented, but a square stone; nor was Bacchus more shapely. Before the

time of Dædalus, the greek architect, unhewn stones were worshipped by all Greece.

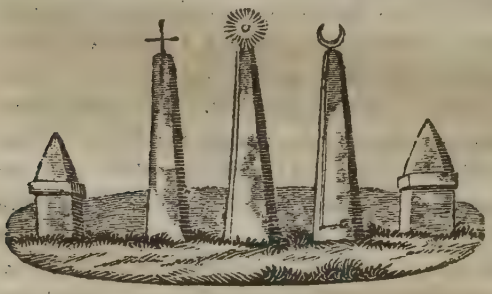
PERHAPS it will not be the most improbable of all the conjectures that have been formed, concerning these obelisks, to suppose they were found here by the romans; and used, by them, for the metæ; round which the horses turn, at their chariot races. This supposition will appear the more probable, when we consider their form, their situation, and distance from each other; in which, we find such a similarity betwixt these remains, and several of the circuses at Rome, as makes it almost self-evident. The roman circus was of an oblong form; through the midst of which, standing in a line, were the obelisks, placed at certain distances. The first, from which the racers began their course, was called the *meta prima;* on the top of this, was placed the figure of an egg, in honor of Castor and Pollux, as the *meta ultima* was adorned with that of a dolphin, in honor of Neptune; and being, also, the swiftest of all animals. The order in which the chariots stood, was determined by lot; and, the person who presided at the games, gave the signal for starting, by dropping a napkin, or cloth; when, the chain of the Hermuli being withdrawn, they sprung forward; and, whoever first ran seven times round the course, was victor. Their manner of running was always such, as to keep the metæ on the left-hand.* The shape

* See doctor Adams's *Roman Antiquities.*

of these obelisks, is nearly the same as those remaining in some of the circuses at Rome.

Supposing a course to be formed, of an oblong figure, including these obelisks, as before described; seven times round such course, would be about five miles.

THE CIRCUS MAXIMUS, AT ROME.



The circumstance, also, of their foundation, deserves our attention; being bedded round, with the same materials as the walls of Isurium, *i. e.*, pebbles and blue clay; which evidently shows them both to have been the work of the same people. As to the ornaments, which might once have adorned the summits of these obelisks, we cannot expect to see the least vestage of them, at this day.

The north obelisk, is 18 feet high; and is supposed to weigh near 36 tons.

The centre obelisk, is 199 feet distant from

the first, 22 feet 6 inches high; and, supposed to weigh 30 tons.

THE SOUTH OBELISK, 360 feet distant from the middle one, is 22 feet 4 inches high; and, supposed to weigh 30 tons.

THREE miles from Boroughbridge, is

NEWBY;

SITUATED on the eastern bank of the river Ure. In the time of Edward I., Alexander de Nubie held this territory; who was succeeded therein, by Roger, his son and heir.

IN the reign of Charles II., sir John Crosland, knt., was seated here; who died, in the year 1670, and was buried at Ripon; where his monument remains.

HE was succeeded by sir Edward Blacket, bart., eldest son of sir Walter Blacket, of Newcastle upon-Tyne, bart.; who rebuilt the house, at the expence of £32,000. He was thrice married, had a numerous issue; and, was succeeded, in title and estate, by his son Edward; who, dying without issue, was succeeded by his nephew, sir Edward Blacket, bart.; he died, in the year 1718, and was buried at Ripon.

HE was succeeded, in this estate, by John, his second surviving son; who sold it to Richard Weddell, esq.: He was succeeded by William Weddell, esq., his son; by whose death, April 29, 1792, this, with other estates, devolved to the right honorable Thomas Weddell Robinson, lord Grantham.

THE mansion is of brick; and, commands a fine prospect over the country, almost to York. The situation was chosen, and the building designed, by *sir Christopher Wren*, about the year 1705.

THE avenues, shrubberies, and walks, are disposed with the utmost elegance.

In the Hall

Is an organ; on the front of which, is a *faun*, presenting his syrinx. Above the organ, stands a lion, with a cupid, seated on his back, playing on a lyre; the harmony of which, seems to divest the royal beast of his natural ferocity, agreeable to the words of the poet:

> "Music has charms to sooth a savage breast;
> "To soften rocks, and bend the knotted oak."

OVER the fire-place, is a picture of saint Margaret, by *Carracci*: A fine landscape, with a large group of cattle, by *Rosso de Tivoli:* A large inlaid table, of all the specimens of ancient and modern marble, to the number of 171 pieces; also, two other tables, of egyptian granite.

The Parlor,

TWENTY feet square; a chimney-piece, and table, of egyptian granite. Over the chimney-piece, is a full-length picture of mr. Weddell, when at Rome, pointing to a statue of *Cleopatra;* Thomas, the first lord Grantham, and his lady; and Thomas, the late lord Grantham, by *sir Joshua Reynolds.*

The Dining-room,

SIXTY feet, by 20; the ceiling is supported by four elegant fluted pillars, with enriched capitals, divided into compartments, painted in a very beautiful and pleasing manner. Passing from hence, through the anti-chamber, you enter

The Drawing-room,

FORTY feet, by 26. This room is hung with the richest, and most beautiful tapestry, in this kingdom, or perhaps in the world; exciting the admiration of every beholder: Here nature is exactly copied, and the figures and flowers, represented as accurately as under the finest pencil. The two pier glasses, are eight feet long, and five broad; under each, on a gilt frame of excellent workmanship, is a large table, of the most beautiful verd antique marble. The ceiling is divided into compartments, by cornices, elegantly worked, and gilt; in the divisions, are Phaeton, attended by the hours; Diana, and her nymphs; and Venus, and the Graces; all by *Zucchiro.*

The Library,

TWENTY feet square. Over the chimney-piece, Apollo, rewarding poetry.

The Statue-gallery:

THIS repository, consists of a suit of three apart-

ments; the first, is square; the second, a rotunda, with a domed ceiling; and, the third, another square. The statues, are as follow: A beautiful Venus, antique, of delicate workmanship, inimitable grace, and sientific proportion; it is, indeed, the jewel of this collection: Apollo, an antique whole-length statue, resting himself against the trunk of a tree, after having destroyed the serpent, *Python:* A Silenus, with a skin full of wine: A small muse: A girl, crying, with a bird's nest in her hand: A bust of Hercules, placed on a tripod, with three basso-relievos, of various figures of bacchantes, upon it: A dacian king: A boy, laughing, with a bird in his hand, very fine: Epicurus: Galatea: A bust of Caracalla: A statue of Geta: A bust of Septimus Severus: Ganymede, offering a small bird to an eagle: A woman, incognito: A brutus: A fine statue of a muse: A bust of Caligula: A very fine statue of Minerva: A Faustina: A bust of Jupiter: A piping boy: A figure, representing the four elements: A negro's head: An immense antique sarcophagus, of veined marble, grey and white, 20 feet in circumference, nine in length, five in height, and three in width; which will contain 214 gallons: It rests on four large feet, representing the paws of a lion; above each of which, is carved, a head of one of those animals.—When this extraordinary, and very curious vessel was found, we are told, it contained some remains of a human skeleton, enclosed in a sheet of silver. Two small sarcophaguses; one of which, is or-

namented with basso-relievos of children, playing upon it: A bust of Augustus: A bust of Alexander, the great: A bust of Apollo: A very fine bust of Minerva: A bust of mr. Weddell, placed on a tripodical altar: a small statue of Bacchus, with a satyr: A tripod, adorned with basso-relievos of victories; on which, is a stork, with a serpent in it's beak: A dog's head: A small statue of Mercury: A very fine figure of Hermaphroditus, reclined on a mattress; *(see Ovid's Metam., book IV.)* A bust of Lucilla: And, a bust of a young Brutus.

Great Staircase:

Two very fine columns of the most beautiful marble, with pilasters of the same; behind which, stands a large table, of sicilian jasper, on a gilded frame: Above this, is a picture of Judith, shewing Holofernes's head to the people; by *Calabresi:* On each side, is a basso-relievo; one representing Antoninus Pius; and, the other, the triumph of Aurelian,—Where the illustrious, but unfortunate Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, was led, a captive, in chains of gold.

Best Bed-chamber:

Twenty-four feet square; hung with indian paper; on which, the flowers and foliage, birds, and other figures, are represented, in the most lively and beautiful colors. On each side, is a dressing-room, of suitable elegance; with hangings, of the same excellent pattern.

Lodge, in the Flower-garden:

A billiard-table: A bust of Ariadne: A bust of Bacchus. Over the chimney-piece, is a basso-relievo of Apollo, pursuing Daphne. On the wainscot, are a number of paintings, representing monkeys, in a great variety of whimsical habits, and various attitudes.

RETURNING from Newby, to Milby, four miles; and from thence, four miles more, through a level country; Brafferton-hall, and church, appearing on the right, you arrive at

THORNTON-BRIDGE HOUSE:

THE ancient mansion was taken down, and rebuilt, about the year 1804. It had been successively the residence of the ancient families of COURTNEY, NEVILE, and STRICKLAND. Sir Thomas Strickland, of Thornton-bridge, was created a knight banneret, in the field, by king Charles I.: He was one of the privy council to king James II.; whom he followed into France, and died there: He was interred in the church of the english nuns, at Rhoan; where a handsome monument was erected, to his memory.

THE arms of this family are—sable; three escallops, within a bordure, ingrailed, argent. *Supporters.*—On the dexter side, a stag; on the sinister, a bull, with a star on his breast. *Crest.*—On a close helmet, a full-topt holly bush. *Motto.*—"Sans mal"

One mile from hence, are the villages of

HELPERBY & BRAFFERTON;

Whose church, dedicated to saint Austin, is situated on the eastern bank of the river Swale; a river, famous, in the early ages of christianity; wherein, Austin or Paulinus, about the year 620, baptized their christian converts, to the number of 10,000 men, besides women and children; from which circumstance, this river was styled, The *Jordan* of England.

On the south side of the chancel, are the arms of the Neviles, and other quarterings, carved on stone; and underneath, in Saxo-monastic characters:

ORATE PRO ANIMA RADULPHI NEVILE,
FUNDATOR—
SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA.

On the largest bell is, also, inscribed—
RADULPHVS NEVILE, ARMIGER, I. H. S., 1598.

In the window of the chancel, painted on glass, are the arms of Nevile—Impaling, azure; a cross botone, or.

At the distance of three miles, from Thornton-bridge, is

TOPCLIFFE;

Which Leland thus describes: "It is an uplandish

town; whose pretty manor-place, stands on a hill, about half a mile from the town, almost on the ripe of the Swale." Here is a fair, for sheep, July 17; and, the day following, for horses, and horned cattle.

In the year 949, the states of Northumberland assembled at this place; and, took the oath of allegiance to Eadred, the west saxon; who was the first monarch, that was styled king of Britain.

William de Percy had this manor, with many others, given him by the conqueror; and, had here, in the 20th of William I., 26 carucates of land, taxable; 35 villeins, and 14 borders. Here was then a wood, half a mile long, and half a mile broad. The whole manor was three miles long, and two broad. Rent, £5.

The mansion of this very ancient and noble family, stood at about half a mile distance from the village; the ruins of which, are now called

Maiden-bower:

In the year 1489, the parliament had granted king Henry a subsidy, for carrying on the war in Bretagne. This tax was found so heavy, in the north, that the whole country was in a flame. Henry Percy, the fourth earl of Northumberland, then lord lieutenant for Yorkshire, wrote, to inform the king of the discontent; and praying an abatement: The king wrote back, signifying, that the tax should be paid, to the utmost;

and no mitigation, whatsoever, allowed. This message being delivered, by the earl, with too little caution, the populace rose; and, supposing him to be the promoter of their calamity, broke into the house, at Topcliffe, and slew the earl, with several of his attendants.

This nobleman, married a daughter of William Herbert, the first earl of Pembroke; who, together with her lord, hath a monument in Beverley-minster.*

Thomas Percy, earl of Northumberland, who raised a rebellion against queen Elizabeth, narrowly escaped being taken, at his house here; but, was afterwards seized and beheaded, at York, in the year 1572.

In the year 1646, the scots' army lay in this neighbourhood; and, it was agreed, betwixt the english

* The following extract from the Northumberland household book, containing the regulations and establishments of the fifth earl of Northumberland, at his castles, in Yorkshire, in the year 1512; shows what were then the viands of a morning meal, with people of the first distinction:

BREAKFASTIS FOR FLESH DAYS.

Breakfastis for my lorde, and my lady:

Furst, a loof of brede, in trenchors, two manchets, one quart of bere, a quart of wine, half a chyne of mutton, or els a chyne of beif boiled.

BREAKFASTIS FOR THE NURCY,

For my lady Margaret, and mr. Yngram Percy;

Item, a manchet, one quarte of bere, and three mutton bonys boiled.

BREAKFASTIS FOR MY LADY'S GENTYLWOMEN:

Item, a loof of household brede, a pottell of bere, and three mutton bonys boiled, or els a pece of beif boiled.

parliament, and the scots' commissioners, that when 100,000 pounds were paid, by the former; and, the money arrived at Topcliffe, the later, with their army, should quit all their garrisons, on the south of Tyne, within 10 days.

On the 11th of May, 1646, king Charles I.; passed through this village, with the scots' army, on their march from Newark to Newcastle. The king dined here; and, took leave of sir Henry Slingsby, bart., one of his most faithful servants.*

The Church,

A vicarage, dedicated to saint Columbus, was granted, by William de Percy, in 1226, to the cathedral of York; the dean and chapter of York, are patrons. Here are several monuments; the most remarkable, are those of Thomas de Topclyff, and his lady, whose effigies, at full-length, on a grave-stone, inlaid with brass, are in the north aile. He died, 1365.

This family was very ancient, and seemed to have been attached to the Percys:—They bore, for their arms, per pale, or, and sable, three crescents counterchanged.

John Topcliffe, was rector of saint Mary's, castlegate, York, 1302.

John Topcliffe, rector of All-saints, in York, 1466.

* Vide sir Henry Slingsby's memoirs.

STAGE IX..

Harrogate, to Brimham-rocks.

BOND-GATES,*

TWO miles and a half from Ripley. Here is a free-school; endowed, in the year 1760, by rear-admiral Robert Long: It hath since received the addition of a valuable library; consisting of 57 folios, 101 quartos, 344 octavos, 19 duodecimos, 20 miscellanies, 15 pamphlets, and 13 manuscripts; in all, 569: besides a pair of globes, two telescopes, and other instruments: They are kept in handsome cases; and placed in a neat room, eight yards long, and four broad; in which, are the pictures of the donor, and his lady, by *Highmore*.

LEAVING Bond-Gates school; and, proceeding towards Pateley-bridge, about two miles, you arrive at a farm-house, called

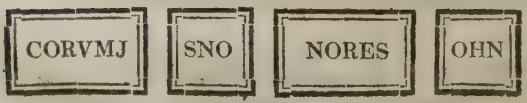
* Or Bound-Gates; this being one of the boundaries of Knaresbrough forest, as mentioned in *The Perambulation*—lately published.

Brimham-hall:

HERE, tradition says, was originally a roman tower, or fortress; which was, afterwards, converted into Brimham-grange, a dairy-house to Fountains-abbey; and, has lately furnished materials, for erecting the present farm-house, barn, and other offices, which are situated at the bottom of a small dale, close by a rivulet, which nearly washes the walls, on the western side. On the eastern side, are seen the remains of a large canal, or fish-pond; which, they say, was supplied with water, by means of leaden pipes, conducted from a reservoir, now a pond, on the summit of the hill above: The pond is separated, at present, from the high-road, by a stone fence; and, is of an irregular form.

THE house, and barn, are built of squared grit stones; several of these stones, have inscriptions on them; some in roman, others, in saxo-monastic characters: It appears, as if they owed their preservation entirely to the use to which they were applied, in carrying up the building; for some are inverted, and several are placed on the inside of a cow-house.

Fragments
of
ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS.



PERHAPS, the first may apply either to the *præfectus ascorum primæ;* or, to the *tribunus cohortis aeliæ daiorum primæ;* both of which corps, belonged to the *Legio VI. Victrix*, distributed in these parts. These letters, are all cut in alto-relievo; and, on the same species of hard grit, as the romans appear to have generally selected, for their sculptures, in this part of the island.

A LITTLE before the dissolution of religious houses, the monks of Fountains-abbey had the following stores and plate, at this house:

TWENTY quarters of oats; and, 100 loads of hay.

PLATE.—One chalice, of silver; weight, 11 ounces—one goblet, with cover of silver, and gilt; weight, 11 ounces—one silver salt; weight, eight ounces;—seven silver spoons, 9¼ ounces.

PROCEEDING, from Brimham-hall, about a mile forward, brings you to a gate, leading to

BRIMHAM-ROCKS:

[*Brimbem;* i. e., *High-wood.*] ON quitting the road, you ascend up the hill, through a broken and craggy path; which presents a scene, so magnificent, awful, and rudely picturesque, as to astonish every beholder. Nothing, one would think, except some convulsions of nature, the most violent and singular, could have shaken from their firm beds, and hurled and entangled, such immense and innumerable

blocks of prodigious density, into such confused piles and irregular positions, overspreading so extensive a space.*

Two, in particular, seem to remain, as perpetual monuments; to show, that this wonderful disruption was occasioned by a most tremendous earthquake, or concussion of the earth. They consist of solid masses, appearing near 30 feet square; which have been rifted and disjointed, from top to bottom, leaving an hiatus of about four feet wide; and, exibiting on the opposite faces, such an exact conformity of projections, depressions, and lineaments, in general, as to demonstrate that they were once united, and formed together one huge compact block.

Some of those masses, which lie scattered horizontally, exceed 21 feet in length, by seven in breadth, and three in thickness; and, seem to have been detached, and precipitated a considerable height, from the summit of those lofty ranges, which stand towering near them.

They all appear to be the common grit of this country; for the most part, ranged in layers of greater or lesser dimensions. The interstices between these strata of rock, more particularly of the detached and scattered masses, seem composed of a coarse sand or gravel, intermixed with roundish crystalline pebbles, in general small, and similar to what abound on the sea-shore. These sometimes are found adhering so

* About 40 acres.

firmly to the surface of the rock, that it requires a smart stroke to separate them.

Other masses, seem composed of a looser or more friable kind of grit, that has readily yielded to the corrotions of the weather, which have sapped the foundations, and caused those rocking-stones, observed here, of which there are several; two, supposed to weigh near 100 tons each, the others, much inferior.

They are entirely different from the rocking or logan-stones of the cornish druids, both in figure and position: These of Brimham, are wholly mis-shapen, and bear on two very obtuse points, of their lower surface; and, there are several, not endowed with this movable capacity, at present; which, in all likelihood, may possess it in a few years more, after the granulous stratum, at their bottom, shall have been wasted and excavated sufficiently, by tempests.

The logan-stones of Cornwall, appear evidently moulded, by art, into equilibrio, and rest on a simple point or pivot: The idea of the latter, may have been borrowed from the operations of nature; and, these natural rocking-stones of Brimham, may have inspired the idea.

Whether the druids of Mona were acquainted with these astonishing ruins, is uncertain. No place seems better adapted to the solemn mysteries of pagan theology, than this.

On the first of May, the day dedicated to *Belinus*, or the sun; these people held an annual festival: They

kindle prodigious fires, in all their sacred places; and, performed sacrifices, with many other solemnities.

The situation overtops the adjacent country; and, commands a most extensive prospect. Imagination here, might conceive, the aspiring castles of the giant Titans, and view the cloud-clapped battlements laid prostrate, by the irresistible hand of Omnipotence—those battlements, which Omnipotence alone was able to subvert. Here, too, fancy paints the vestiges of two noble amphitheatres; where a flat area, of near a circular form, is surrounded with a group of lofty columns; and, whose entablatures are beautifully mantled, with tufts of ling. But, the scenery is so various, from different points of view, and change of light and shade, that it is impossible either for language to give it adequate expression, or convey a satisfactory representation.

The cylindrical apertures, are very numerous, and of different diameters: Some perforate the rocky mass, entirely; others, reach only a few feet: But, two of them, called

The Cannon-rocks,

Are exceedingly remarkable. The diameter of their perforations is about 12 inches; and nearly, if not accurately, uniform from end to end. One of them penetrates a huge bulk of rock, accessible at the lower end of the aperture; the more elevated extremity terminates at the opposite side, where the face of

the rock, is perpendicular; and, the opening, inaccessible, as well as invisible. To a person, stationed on this side, the voice of another, placed at the mouth, or lower extremity of the cylinder, sounds most dismally; and, as if it issued from the very centre of the cliff. Immediately above this orifice of the cylinder, and, on the very summit of the rock, are two small grooves, about two feet asunder, and of equal dimensions; they are perfectly circular, of about two inches in width, and the same, in depth; and, might serve for the insertion of two pedestals, or props, which, it is not improbable, may formerly have supported the figure of some oracular idol; for these tubes, which are internally rugose, were capable of augmenting the sound of the voice, and giving it's tone a degree of almost supernatural vehemence, and terrible solemnity; and, by the artful management of the druid priests, might, occasionally, become instruments for the promulgation of oracular decrees.

An ancient monument of druidical superstition, is now to be seen, in Westminster; i. e., The stone, in the coronation chair; which was called, by the ancient irish, *liag fail;* or, the *fatal stone:* "On which," says *Toland*, "the kings of Ireland used to be inaugurated, in the times of heathenism, on the hill of Tarah:" Which, being enclosed in a wooden chair, was thought to emit a sound, under the rightful candidate; (a thing, easily managed by the druids,) but, to be mute, under a man of a bad title. The

druidical oracle, is in verse; and, thus translated:

> *" The lowland scots, have rhym'd it thus:*
> Except old saws do feign,
> And wizard wits be blind,
> The scots, in place must reign
> Where they this stone shall find."

About a quarter of a mile west of the great cannon-rock, is a druid circle, 30 feet in diameter; near which, are several small tumuli, or carns; the largest, not more than 18 feet in diameter: They are formed of earth and stones; and; 13 of them, are ranged in a circular manner. Two of them were opened, a few years ago; when, some ashes were found, near the bottom of each, and, the stones bore the marks of fire.

Here are, also, several large tumuli; one of which, about 80 yards west of the great cannon, measures 150 feet, in circumference: It is worth remarking, that the place, where most of these tumuli are found, is, at this day, called "Graffa-plain," i. e., *The plain of graves.*

The following print, is a representation of a very singular rock, which must, undoubtedly, have been a rock-idol; or, a stone, consecrated to some principal deity: It is 46 feet in circumference, and seems to have been separated from the adjoining rock. The pedestal it rests upon, is, at the top, only one foot, by two feet seven inches. The marks of the tool are visible, in many places, particularly on the base of the pedestal, which has been shaped into a polygon, tending towards a hexagon; but, part of the sides has

been defaced, by time. The hazardous undertaking of shaping this rock, and pedestal, is, I think, another proof of the druids having had some knowledge of mechanism.*

Near this rock, is a large slab; which appears to have been thrown down, from the top of it: On it's

* Archaiologia, vol. iii., page 209.

outward surface, is a bason, 18 inches in diameter; and, also, a larger cavity, of an irregular shape. This fragment is two feet thick, 15 long, and seven broad. Near that very large rock, which appears to have been split from top to bottom, is another fragment, with a similar cavity and bason, on it's surface; which has, also, been thrown down, from the adjoining rock. There is not the least doubt, but that most of the druidical altars, which the strength or art of man could subvert, were either thrown down, or otherwise defaced, by the romans, saxons, and danes; whilst many others, on the summits of our highest rocks, have withstood not only all human force, but the conquering power of time, and the rage of storms and tempests, through a long course of revolving ages.

That this was a place, set apart, for the celebration of religious rites, during the dark ages of pagan superstition, there can be little doubt; from the great number of tumuli seen here, similar in situation to those near Stone-henge, within view of the place of solemn meeting; and, the like consideration, that the moderns bury in church-yards, and consecrated grounds.

In digging for peats, among these rocks, have been found the roots and stems of oak, fir, and other trees: Branches of the holly, and mountain-ash, are now seen, in many parts of this place, issuing from the clefts of the rocks. Of plants, here are the cloud-berry, whortle-berry, wood-sorrel, climbing fumitory, branched polypody; and, heath, with white flowers.

In the centre of this most picturesque scene, is a house, with suitable offices: It was built, for the reception of company, resorting to the place, by the noble owner of the estate, William, lord Grantley, in the year 1792.

Having viewed these stupendous rocks, we can be at no loss in accounting for the Boroughbridge obelisks—Whether they were drawn from Plumpton, or Brimham, is a matter of indifference; here is certainly a source, for supplying great numbers of them.

That this place formerly abounded with all sorts of wild beasts, and birds, peculiar to the forest, is evident, from the following grants, to the monks of Fountains:

Roger de Mowbray, and Nigel, his son, gave to the monks of Fountains, half a carucate of land here.

Roger de Mowbray, Nigel and Robert, his sons, gave all Brimham, to the monks of Fountains; reserving to themselves, yearly, a buck, a wild-boar, a kid, and what birds they should take.

And, in the year 1280, Roger de Mowbray gave all the wild beasts and birds, in the whole forest of Brimham, for the use of the infirmary, at Fountains; and, allowed the monks to have their own foresters.

From some parts of this place, is an extensive view of the great vale of Nidd; at the bottom of which, the river is seen for many miles, till lost in it's various windings, amongst the distant mountains.

STAGE X.

Harrogate, to Allerton-Mauleverer.—Whixley.—Kirby-hall.—Nun-monkton.—Benningburgh.—Red-house.

ALLERTON*-MAULEVERER;

THE seat of a family of that name, for more than 500 years: The name, in ancient writings, is called *Malus Leporarius Mal-leveror*, or *the Bad Hunter.*

Arms.—Sable, three greyhounds, current, in pale argent, collared, or.

WILLIAM MAULEVERER, the first of that name, after the conquest.—Richard, the first of that name, built the old church, here, dedicated to saint Martin. Sir John Mauleverer; obit 1400: He married Eleanor, daughter of sir Piers Middleton.—Sir Halneth was high-sheriff, 1420, and 1422: He married the

* *Allerton.*—Nothing was more familiar, in former ages, than for towns, or territories, to receive names from that sort of wood, with which they abounded. *Thoresby.*

daughter and heiress of Alexander Lutteril.—John, the sixth, married Isabel, daughter of sir John Markenfield.—Sir John, married Alizon, daughter of John Banks.—Sir Thomas, married Elizabeth, daughter of John de la River.—Sir Richard, married Jane, daughter of sir Robert Plumpton.—Sir Thomas, married Eleanor, daughter of sir Henry Oughtred.—Sir Richard, high-sheriff, 1558.—Sir Thomas, created a baronet, in the year 1640; took up arms for the parliament; raised a regiment of horse, and another of foot, for their service; was governor of Ripon, and afterwards of Hull: He married Mary, daughter of sir Thomas Wilbraham, knt..—Sir Richard, the second baronet, was high-sheriff, 1667.—Sir Thomas, the third baronet.—Sir Richard, the fourth baronet, married Barbara, daughter of sir Thomas Slingsby, bart.: He died, in the year 1713; leaving one son and heir, sir Richard Mauleverer, bart.; who died, aged 26 years, unmarried; and left the estate, by will, to his mother, the lady Barbara; who married, secondly, John, lord Arundel, of Trerice, in Cornwall; by whom he had issue, Richard Arundel, esq., master of the mint, and member of parliament, for Knaresbrough: He married lady Frances Manners; by whom, he had several children; who all died in their infancy: He dying, in the year 1758, left all his estates to his lady; who died, in the year 1769, and left this estate to William Monkton Arundel, viscount Galway; from whom, it descended to his son,

Robert, the present viscount; who, in the year 1786, sold it to his royal highness, Frederick, duke of York; who, with his royal brother, the prince of Wales, resided here, some time, in the month of October, 1787; and, in the month of June, 1789. The whole estate, containing 4525 acres, was purchased by colonel Thomas Thornton; who, in 1805, sold it to the right honorable Charles lord Stourton.

The House

Is an elegant mansion, built by the duke of York; and stands upon an easy rising ground, within four miles of Knaresbrough, six from Wetherby, seven from Harrogate, and 13 from York; commanding an extensive view of a beautiful and well-cultivated country. The BREAKFAST, DINING, and DRAWING-ROOMS, are each 30 feet, by 20; the BALL-ROOM, is 45 feet, by 25.

The Park

CONTAINS 400 acres of exceeding rich land, encompassed with a high wall of brick, four miles in extent; has a great variety of ground, and is well stocked with deer, and other game.

ON a lofty eminence, shaded with trees, is an OCTAGON TOWER, consisting of two rooms. The entrance, is by a double flight of steps; both of which, and the terrace, round the building, are secured by

iron palisades. The first room is 36 feet, by 20; the second is 20, by 15.

THE great variety this park affords, of hills and dales, thick woods, and scattered groves, with a beautiful lake, seen from the tower, can only be equalled by the distant prospect of fields, woods, villages, and seats, charmingly interspersed; amongst which, are Goldesburgh, the seat of James Starkey, esq.; Ribstone, the seat of sir Henry Goodricke, bart.; Scriven-park, the seat of sir Thomas Slingsby, bart.; Knaresbrough, Harrogate, Harlow-hill, and Almias-cliff, with a large extent of Knaresbrough forest.

The Church

WAS built, soon after the conquest, by Richard Maüleverer, son to William, the first of that name. It was rebuilt, by Richard Arundel, esq., about the year 1745.

IN the east window, are the following paintings, on glass: Moses, the crucifixion, Faith, Hope, Charity, Religion, and the east and west views of the church.

IN the choir, formerly the Mauleverer's, are two whole-length figures, cut in wood, but much defaced, of knights crusaders; they are in the usual attitude, completely armed. Near these, are fine and perfect whole-length figures, of Catherine, the widow of sir Thomas Mauleverer, who was the daughter of sir Miles

Stapleton; and her second husband, John Hopton, of Hungerskill, esq.; she died January 31, 1703; and he, on the 24th of April following. The arms of Hopton, are placed at the head of this monument.

On a flat stone of blue marble, inlaid with a plate of brass, are the effigies of sir John Mauleverer, and Eleanor, his wife, daughter of sir Piers Middleton; he died, November 30, 1400.

The Priory

Was of the order of saint Benedict; subject to the abbey of Marmonstier, in France; founded, in the reign of Henry II., by Richard Mauleverer; who gave them the church here, and several parcels of land, with the mill, and mill-pool, in this village.—They had, also, lands in Dunsford, and Grafton.

King Henry II. exempted them from payment of all exactions of wapentakes, trithings, and danegeld; and from all manner of secular exactions, and foreign service. This convent was dissolved in the reign of Henry VI.; and, it's revenues settled on king's college, Cambridge.

Priors, of Allerton-Mauleverer:

1, Sir John de Passu . . . . . ——.
2, Dionis Kaburus . . . . . 1362.
3, William de Virgulto . . . . . 1364.
4, John Pratt, alias, Newport . . . . 1364.
5, Guido de Bure . . . . . 14—.

OPPOSITE to Allerton-park, is a very remarkable eminence, called

CLARO-HILL;*

THE place, from whence this wapentake is denominated. It's situation is near the road from Boroughbridge to Wetherby. The ascent, from the base to the summit, on the north side, is 228 feet.

HERE, in saxon times, was held the *gemote*, or assembly of the people of this wapentake, for the transacting of all public concerns, relative to the district; and where, by the laws of king Edgar, every free man, in such district, was obliged to attend.

THE hundred, or wapentake courts, were, by statute of the 14th of Edward III., discontinued; and, the business, removed to the county courts.

THE custom of the people meeting, to receive the governor of the wapentake, is distinctly mentioned in the laws of Edward, the confessor. The person appointed, repaired to the usual place of meeting for that purpose; and, was there met, by the principal persons in that district. After he had quitted his horse, and placed himself on some elevation, he held up his spear; each person then approached him, and touched his spear with theirs—which ceremony of touching of armor, was looked upon to confirm that communi-

* *Clarion*, a trumpet. Perhaps that instrument was used here, to call the people together.

ty in one common interest; and, hence the term *weapontouch*, or, *weapontack*.* On the top of this mount, is placed a fane; the roof of which, in form of an octagon, is supported by 8 pillars, 10 feet high; and, presents the idea of one of the ancient fanes, placed in a similar situation, almost secluded from the public eye, by the shady foliage of surrounding trees.

About half a mile from hence, near the village of Flaxby, is an eminence, called

TEN-LOW:

It's circumference, at the base, is near 600 feet; height of the slope, about 90 feet. On the summit, is a circular area, 12 feet in diameter. The situation, and wide extent of country seen from hence, seem to point out this hill, as very proper for a *castrum exploratorum*. The etymology also favors the conjecture; being probably derived from *tent*, to watch, or guard; and *law*, a hill.

Two miles from Allerton, is the village of

WHIXLEY;

Anciently *Quixley;* situated on the roman road, leading from Aldburgh to Abberford, &c.. It was, for several ages, the seat of a younger branch of

* Thoresby's Ducat. Leod..

the Tancred family, who bore for their arms, a chevron, between three escallop-shells, gules.—*Crest.* On a wreath, an olive-tree, vert, fructed, proper.

RICHARD TANCRED, esq.,* married Adeliza, daughter of Jordan Bussey; had issue, William, and Nicholas.

WILLIAM TANCRED, esq., married Priscilla, daughter of Gilbert Basset, esq.; had issue, Herbert, and John.

HERBERT TANCRED, esq., married Margery, daughter of Hugh Stavely, esq.; had issue, William, Walter, Herbert, and one daughter.

WILLIAM TANCRED, esq., steward of the honor of Knaresbrough, temp. Henry III., married Taffame, daughter of Oliver Aldburgh, esq.; had issue, John, Walter, George, William, Thomas, Nicholas, Peter, and one daughter.

JOHN TANCRED, esq., married Margery, daughter of sir Ralph Babthorpe; and had issue, three sons, and one daughter.

WILLIAM TANCRED, esq., judge of assize, temp. Edward III., married Arabella, daughter of sir William Ross, of Youlton; had issue, William.

WILLIAM TANCRED, esq., married Margaret, daughter of sir Thomas Dalsarver, of Bransby, knt.; and had issue, two sons, and one daughter.

* This pedigree is taken from a painting, on one side of the stair-case, at Whixley-hall.

Hugh Tancred, esq., married Diana, daughter of Henry Southwell, esq.; had issue, two sons, and one daughter.

William Tancred, esq., married Alice, daughter of sir Richard Aldburgh, knt.; had issue, two sons, and two daughters.

William Tancred, esq., married Margaret, daughter of John Slingsby, of Scriven, esq.; had issue, one daughter.

William Tancred, esq., married Anna, daughter of John Pullein, of Killinghall, esq.; had issue, four sons, and three daughters.

Thomas Tancred, esq., married Jane, daughter of Bernard Paver, of Branton, esq.; had issue, two sons, and two daughters.

Charles Tancred, esq., married Barbara, daughter of William Wyvill, of Osgodby, esq.; had issue, two sons, and four daughters.

Sir Richard Tancred, knt., married Mary, daughter of Francis Nevile, of Chevit, esq.; had issue, seven sons, and one daughter.

Charles Tancred, esq., married Dorothy, daughter of sir Christopher Wyvill, of Constable-Burton, bart.; had issue, two sons, and four daughters.

Christopher Tancred, esq., master of the harriers, to king William III., married Catherine, daughter of sir John Armytage, of Kirklees, bart.; had issue, three sons, and seven daughters.

Christopher Tancred, esq., who died in Au-

gust, 1754, unmarried, left this house and estate, at Whixley, for the maintenance of 12 decayed gentlemen; each of whom, receives 24l., or upwards, per annum. A separate apartment is assigned to each of them; and the whole company, if in health, dine together every day.

The Hall

Is 27 feet square, very lofty, and ornamented with 12 fluted pilasters, with corinthian capitals.

DINING-ROOM, is 30 feet, by 18.

DRAWING-ROOM, 18 feet, by 12.

THE CHAPEL is 27 feet, by 21; with a handsome pulpit, and reading-desk. Twenty pounds per annum is allowed, for a clergyman, to officiate here, at stated times. The furniture, in this house, is only such as is necessary for it's present inhabitants. There are a few pictures of the ancestors of the family; and, also, a very remarkable one of Thomas Pouter, a swine-herd to sir Richard Tancred, knight banneret, with a date, 1664.

The Church

Is a vicarage; and, formerly, belonged to the priory of Knaresbrough.

MR. DRAKE supposes this church was built with stones, brought from the ruins of Aldburgh; as the marks of fire are very apparent, in some parts of the building. It is, nevertheless, very probable, that it

was burnt, with many other churches in this neighbourhood, by the scots, in the year 1319.

THE park-wall, and most of the houses, in this village, are built of pebbles; said to have been taken from the remains of the roman road.

Two miles from hence, is

KIRBY-HALL;

THE pleasant seat of Henry Thompson, esq.. In this elegant mansion, is a very valuable collection of paintings; many of them, by the most celebrated artists, ancient and modern.

THE mausoleum, in the church-yard, at Little-Ouseburn; and, the obelisk, at the place, called "The head of the river Ouse," were both erected by a gentleman of this family.

FOUR miles distant from Kirby-hall, is

NUN-MONKTON;

THE seat of William Tufnell, esq.. Here was a priory of benedictine nuns; founded, in the reign of king Stephen, by William de Arches, and Ivetta, his wife: The situation, is near the conflux of the rivers Ouse and Nidd. It's yearly revenues, at the dissolution, were valued at 85l. 14s. 8d.: The site was granted, in the 29th of Henry VIII., to John Nevile, lord Latimer.

Prioresses of Nun-Monkton:

1, Alice de Thorpe . . . . . .
2, Margaret de Wylsthorpe . . . 1365.
3, Isabel de Nevile . . . . . 1376.
4, Margaret Fairfax . . . . . .
5, Margaret Cotum . . . . . .
6, Maude de Goldesburgh . . . . 1421.
7, Margaret . . . . . 1514.

On the opposite side of the river, is

BENNINGBURGH;

Was, probably, in ancient times, called *Brenin-Burgh;* i. e., king's burgh: The welch, to this day, call a king *brenin.* Here the romans had a fortress; and another, at Aldwark-ferry. It may have been the summer residence, for the kings of Northumberland; as Ellinthope was, for the heir apparent.—*See p.* 324.

RED-HOUSE;

Formerly a seat of the Oughtreds. In the eighth year of Edward III., Thomas Oughtred had licence, from the king, to impark his woods, of Kirby-Monkton, upon the moor, and Scagglethorp. Henry Oughtred, esq., in the year 1506, granted, to William Fairfax, esq., and his heirs, free liberty to hunt, hawk, and fish, in the manor of Colton, in the county of the city of York; rendering, for all, one red rose, at

midsummer. These estates continued to be possessed by this family, till about the year 1562; when Francis Slingsby, esq., purchased Red-house, and Scaggle-thorp, of Robert Oughtred, esq.. Sir Thomas Slingsby is the present owner. The house is situated on the southern bank of the river Ouse, about seven miles north-west of York; and, was built, by sir Henry Slingsby, in the reign of Charles I., except the chapel, which was built by that gentleman's father.—From the terrace, is a fine view of York, it's cathedral, and neighbourhood:—Through the avenues, in the park, are seen Benningburgh, the seat of mr. Earle; Nun-Monkton, the seat of William Tufnell, esq.; Allerton-park, and tower, the seat of lord Stourton.

On the south front of the house, is inscribed:

PRO TERMINO VITÆ,
SIC NOS NON NOBIS.

On the west front:

PAULISPER ET RELUCEBIS:
ET IPSE, M. R. 29, 1652.

Under which, is the figure of a setting sun.

At a small distance from the west front, is the place where, some ages since, stood the ancient mansion. The site is 50 yards, by 25; encompassed by a wide and deep moat, according to the custom of the feudal ages; when every capital mansion was a fortress.

In the middle of this area, is a mutilated figure of a horse, large as life, cut in stone, by *Andrew Karne*, a dutch statuary; in memory of a favorite racer, the property of sir Henry Slingsby, bart.. At a small distance, is the following inscription, on a stone, fixed in the ground:

HE DID WIN THE PLATE ON ACHOMBE-MOOR,
THE KING BEING THERE, 1633.

In the room, called the "Star-chamber," are four shields of arms, beautifully stained on glass: First, Slingsby, and Mallory; second, Slingsby, and Percy; third, Slingsby, and Vavasour; and fourth, Slingsby, and Bellasyse. In this room are, also, the figures of *truth*, *justice*, *temperance*, and *fortitude*, supporting a carved chimney-piece; in the divisions of which, are symbolical representations of the five senses, well executed.

But, what chiefly engages the attention of strangers, is

The great Staircase,

Which is in the same state the worthy baronet, sir Henry Slingsby, describes it, about the year 1642; as appears by a passage in his memoirs:

"The staircase is above five feet, within the rails, "in width: The posts, eight inches square; upon every "post, a crest is set, of some one of my especial

" friends, and my brothers-in-law; and, upon that " post that bears up the half-pace, that leads into the " painted chamber, there sits a blackamoor, (cast in " lead, by *Andrew Karne,)* with a candle-stick in each " hand to set a candle in, to give light to the staircase."

Crests.

A wivern, sable, resting his foot on a fleur-de-lis.—PEMBROKE.

THE EARL OF PEMBROKE, through the favor of James I., possessed, as a reward for his great skill in the arts of hunting and hawking, a prodigious estate, not less, at that time, than £18,000 a year. His manner of living was sumptuous, beyond example. His dog-kennels were superb; and, his stables vied with palaces: But, his falconry was his chief pride, which he furnished, at a wonderful expense, with birds of game, and proper persons to manage, train, and exercise them. He was lord chamberlain, to Charles I.; but, at the commencement of the civil wars, joined the parliament, and was, by them, promoted to great honors. He died, 1649.

A cock, gules, armed, or.—VAVASOUR.

SIR WALTER VAVASOUR, eminent for his loyalty to king Charles I.. He married Ursula, daughter of lord Fauconberg; and was, therefore, brother-in-law, to lady Slingsby.

A talbot, argent.—STAPYLTON.

BRIAN STAPYLTON, esq., married Frances, sister to sir Henry Slingsby.

An otter, proper—WATTERTON.

THOMAS WATTERTON, esq., married Alice, sister to sir Henry Slingsby.

A cock, or—INGRAM.

THOMAS INGRAM, esq., eldest son of sir Arthur Ingram, of Temple-Newsome, married a sister to lady Slingsby.

An eagle, azure, wings expanded.—BETHELL.

SIR WALTER BETHELL, knt., married Mary, sister to sir Henry Slingsby, bart.. Colonel Bethell, was a brave and gallant officer, in the service of the parliament.

A satyr.—METCALF.

SIR THOMAS METCALF, knt., married Elizabeth, sister to sir Henry Slingsby.

A phœnix, argent—FENWICK.

SIR JOHN FENWICK, married Catherine, sister to sir Henry Slingsby; whose son, colonel John Fenwick, was slain at Marston-moor, 1644.

A stag's head, armed, or.—DOM. FAUCONBERG.

THOMAS BELLASYSE, the first viscount Fauconberg, was lady Slingsby's father. His younger son, John, being created lord Bellasyse, of Worlabye, in the county of Lincoln, distinguished himself in the civil wars of Charles I.; for whom, he raised six regiments of horse and foot, was one of the chief commanders at the battles of Edge-hill, Newberry, and Naseby, and, at the sieges of Reading and Bristol; was governor of York; and commander, in chief, of

all the forces in Yorkshire; lieutenant-general of the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Rutland, and governor of Newark.

A wivern, gules—Com. Cumberland.

Henry Clifford, the fifth and last earl of Cumberland, was a zealous man, in the royal cause, against the parliament. He died at York, 1643.

An owl, argent—Savile.

Sir William Savile, a great sufferer for the cause of Charles I.. He fortified and garrisoned his house, at Thornhill; which was taken, and demolished, by the parliament forces. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas, lord Coventry, lord keeper of the great seal; a lady, remarkable for her zeal and attachment to the royal cause. Sir William died, 1643.

A lion, azure—Com. Northumberland.

Algernon Percy, tenth earl of Northumberland, installed knight of the garter, in 1635, was the king's chief minister, and high-admiral. When the army had subdued the king, he had the charge of the king's children. This earl was also high constable, at the coronation of Charles II.: He died at Petworth, 1668.

A lion's head, erased, sable—Dom. Fairfax.

Lord Fedinando Fairfax, one of the most able and experienced of the parliament generals; honored and respected, by all parties.

A lion, vert, sejant—Slingsby.

This was, probably, the crest of sir Charles Slings-

by, knt.; a relation of sir Henry's, who was slain at Marston-moor.

A young Negro,

With this Inscription:

Melandre Profugus
Si nullis tenebris laborioso
Cessant pectora palidæque curæ
Tam nusquam tepedo annuunt sopori
O Di, quis super est locus quieti.

In the year 1633, the king, being at York, honored this house with a visit; and condescended to sleep there, for one night. The bed-stead, on which the royal guest reposed, is still preserved, with the same blue silk damask hangings, and furniture; almost covered with tufted fringe, of silk and gold.

On the 24th of August, 1665, the duke of York, (afterwards king James II.,) being then at York, honored sir Thomas Slingsby, bart., with his, and his duchess's company, at Red-house; where they were pleased to stop, and take a dinner; as appears, by a passage, in sir Thomas's memorandums, about that time.

The Chapel;

A very neat building, paved with black and white marble. The seats, and pulpit, are oak, embellished with gothic ornaments. In the east window, above the communion-table, are the following paintings, on glass:

THE arms of Thomas Morton, bishop of Litchfield; who consecrated this chapel. The arms of the universities, of Oxford and Cambridge.

IN the centre of the window, are the Slingsbys' arms; with 15 quarterings.

ON the south side of the chapel, are two windows: In one, are the heads of five of the apostles; and, in the other, the figures of *faith*, *charity*, and *justice*; also, the arms of the king of England, and the prince of Wales.

THE neighbouring church, of Moor-Monkton, is a rectory; of which, the lord chancellor is patron. The steeple was built, and the bell, which weighs upwards of nine hundred-weight, was given, by sir Henry Slingsby, bart., about the year 1638.

RETURNING from Red-house, to the post-road, leading from Green-Hammerton, to York, observe, at the distance of two miles before you, a rising ground, marked with several plumps of trees; and, famous for having been the scene of contention, betwixt two numerous armies, in that memorable action, called

The Battle
of
MARSTON-MOOR;

WHICH was fought, on the 2d of July, 1644, be-

tween the forces of Charles I., and those of the parliament. The latter were drawn up, on the side of the hill, called Marston-field, then covered with rye; extending their front, from Marston, to Tockwith,* a distance of three miles: Their right wing, was commanded by sir Thomas Fairfax; the left, by colonel Cromwell; the main body, by lord Fairfax. The royal army were drawn up, in the plain, below Marston-field: Their right wing, commanded by prince Rupert; the left, by the marquis of Newcastle; the main body, by general lord Goring, sir Charles Lucas, and general Porter. The signal, in the king's army, was to be without either band, or scarf: That of the parliament's, a white paper, or handkerchief, in their hats.† A cannon-shot, from the parliament's army, killed a son of sir Gilbert Haughton.‡

THE army moving down the hill, in brigades of 800 1000, or 1200 men, descended into the plain; and, advancing towards the royalists, suddenly made a halt; when an awful silence ensued, both armies expecting who should begin the charge, there being a ditch, and a bank betwixt them.—The parliament's forces, notwithstanding the disadvantage, made their way over the ditch, and began the attack. Prince Rupert, with the left wing, broke, like a storm of irresistible fury, into the right wing of the scots, led by sir Thomas

* Vicar's Parliamentary Chronicle. † Ibid.

‡ Sir Henry Slingsby's memoirs.

Fairfax, routed and pursued them quite out of the field: Sir Thomas, with a regiment of lances, and about 500 of his own horse, made a stand, for some time; but, at length, they were put into confusion, himself wounded, and his brother killed: While this was doing, on the left of the king's army, the lord Goring, with the main body, charged the parliament's foot: One brigade, commanded by major general Porter, being mostly pike-men, not regarding the fire of their opponants, charged in a close and firm body; and, overturning all that came in their way, and breaking into the middle of the parliament's troops, filled all with terror, and confusion; insomuch, that the three generals, thinking all had been lost, fled, and quitted the field. But matters went not so well with the right wing of the king's army; for, Cromwell* charged the earl of Newcastle, with a powerful body of horse; and, though the earl, and those about him, did what men could do, yet there was no withstanding Cromwell's horse; but, like prince Rupert's, they bore down all before them:† The earl was routed, and driven quite out of the field. Sir Thomas Fairfax rallying his dispersed troops, they fell all together, upon the foot, in the centre. General lord Goring, behaved like a soldier; but, being forsaken by his horse, and

* Cromwell advanced to the charge, from the cow's warren, at Bilton-breame, where he was posted, with five bodies of horse.

† Memoirs of a cavalier.

hemmed in, on all sides, he was totally routed. An hour after this, the prince, returning too late to recover his friends, was obliged, with the rest, to quit the field, to the conquerors; and retire, towards York. It being late in the evening, when they arrived at Micklegate-bar, caused a scene of confusion, beyond description; none being suffered to enter, but those of the garrison:—This caution, made the admittance tedious, and slow; while many of the soldiers, fainting under wounds, fatigue, and anxiety, filled the air with sounds of distress.* The engagement lasted near four hours; commencing, at about seven o'clock, and ending, near eleven.

The parliamentarians remaining on the field, the earl of Manchester rode through the ranks, thanking the troops for their gallant behaviour; the success of which, he exhorted them to ascribe to the Lord of hosts; told them, he was sorry it was not possible, at that late hour, to administer to their many necessities; but that, at day-break, every needful attention should be paid, both to friends and enemies: The dawn approaching, discovered the wide extended heath, scattered all over with the bodies of the slain.

Sir Charles Lucas, being a prisoner, was desired to point out such bodies, amongst the slain, as he wished to have selected, for private interment. In performing this mournful office, sir Charles only

* Sir Henry Slingsby's memoirs.

singled out the body of one gentleman, who had a bracelet, of hair, about his wrist, desiring the bracelet might be taken off; for, that he knew an honorable lady, who would thankfully receive it.*

THE countrymen were commanded to bury the dead; who gave out, that they interred 4150; two thirds of whom, were gentlemen, and persons of quality.†

THE graves are yet to be seen, near Wilstrop-wood.

THE principal persons, slain on the king's part, were—sir William Wentworth, sir Francis Dacres, sir William Lampton, sir Charles Slingsby, knt., buried in York-minster; colonel John Fenwick, could not be found; sir Marmaduke Luddon, sir Thomas Metham,‡ sir Richard Gledhill, sir Richard Graham, and above 4000 others.

THE chief of the prisoners, were—general sir Charles Lucas, general Porter, general Tilliard, lord Goring's son, and several more field officers, and others, to the amount of 1500.

* Vicars.

† Sir Richard Graham, of Norton-Conyers, who was a very active officer, on the side of royalty, after having received 26 wounds, in this battle, fled, when all was lost, towards his own house, which he reached that night; and expired, about an hour after his arrival.

‡ Sir Thomas Metham, was captain of the Yorkshire gentlemen, who served as volunteers, in this battle.—Fuller says, "This battle was our "english pharsalian fight; or rather, the fatal battle of Cannæ, to the "loyal cavaliers."

THE principal persons, slain on the side of the parliament, were—major Fairfax, Charles Fairfax, brother to sir Thomas Fairfax, who was buried at Marston, aged 23; captain Micklethwait, captain Pugh, and about 300 subalterns, and privates.

WOUNDED—captain Walton, and about 20 others.

A curious circumstance, which seems to be well attested, relative to this engagement, is said to have happened, within these few years:—On cutting down the wood, belonging to lord Petre, on one side of Marston-moor, the sawyers found many bullets in the hearts of the trees.

SIX miles farther, brings you to the city of York; for the history of which, see *Drake's Antiquities of York;—The Yorkshire Gazetteer;* or, *The York Guide*—a small pamphlet, lately published.

STAGE XI.

Harrogate, to Blubber-houses.——Brandrith-craggs.—Bolton-abbey.—Skipton.

BLUBBER-HOUSES;

A HAMLET, about mid-way betwixt Harrogate, and Skipton; which evidently takes it's name from the blue berry, i. e., whortle-berry; a fruit, with which the moors hereabouts abound.

A mile from this village, on the right of the road, leading from thence to Skipton, is

BRANDRITH*-CRAGGS;

A range of rocks, situate on the edge of a precipice, overlooking a deep and extensive vale, called "Kex-gill."† Here is a rocking-stone, whose weight is probably 20 tons; and yet, is easily moved, with one hand:

* *Brand*, (saxon) a piece of burning wood.

† Probably a corruption of *kirk*, an old word, for a consecrated place and *gill*, a deep valley, with a small brook at the bottom.

On the summit of one of the highest rocks, is a basson,* three feet six inches in diameter, and two feet in depth: Here are, also, several other basons, of smaller dimentions. If we suppose these rocks to have been once shaded with oaks, this place would then exactly answer the description, given of the sacred groves, and rock altars, of the most ancient idolaters.

Mr. Bryant tells us, "that the egyptians looked upon fragments of rocks, with a degree of veneration; and, some of them they kept, as they found them, with, perhaps, only an hieroglyphic; others, they shaped with tools, and formed into various devices:" Again, he says, "it was usual, with much labor, to place one vast stone upon another, for a religious memorial. The stones thus placed, they oftentimes poized so equally, that they were affected with the least external force; nay, a breath of wind would sometimes make them vibrate."

"Mark yon altar!
"Those mighty piles of magic-planted rock,
"Thus rang'd, in mystic order: Mark the place,
"Where, but, at times of solemn festival,
"The druid leads his train. There dwells the seer—
"In yonder shaggy cave; on which, the moon
"Now sheds a side-long gleam; his brotherhood
"Possess the neighbouring cliffs:
"Mine eyes descry a distant range of caves,
"Delv'd in the ridges of the craggy steep."

* *Rock-basons*, it has been conjectured, were cut for the purpose of preserving dew, or rain, as it descended from the heavens; which was used, by the druids, in their ablutions and sprinklings, performed with vervain and misletoe.—*Vide Borlase's hist. of Cornwall.*

PROCEEDING towards Skipton, six miles, you arrive at Bolton-bridge: On the right, are the ruins of

BOLTON-PRIORY;

SITUATED on the southern bank of the river Wharfe. The church was built in the form of a cross; the steeple being in the middle: The cloisters, confessor's house, dormitory, &c., were upon the south side. On the west side of the cloisters, was a square court: Over one of the remaining door-ways, is carved, on a verge:

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, MCCCCXX., R. ⌣.*
BEGAN THIS FOUNDATION.

ON the north side of the choir, the family of Clapham had a vault, where their dead were deposited.

THE steeple, at the west end, is a late erection, and covers the old front; where service is now performed. There are many coats armorial, about the edifice; amongst which, are those of Clifford, Nevile, Percy, &c.

THIS priory was founded, in the year 1120, for canons regular, of the order of saint Austin, by William Meschines, and Cecilia de Romeli, his wife, baroness of Skipton; and, sister to the noble youth who lost his life, in crossing a place, called *The Stride*,

* Robert Moon.

about a mile from hence, which is the cleft of a rock, in the bed of a river; and, through which, the river, in summer time, entirely passes: It was in stepping over this gulph, with a led greyhound, the animal not making it's effort in the passage, at the same time with it's master, checked the step of the unhappy youth, and precipitated him into the torrent. In Bolton-hall, was formerly a picture of this young gentleman, with the greyhound standing near him.

THIS priory was dissolved, the 11th of June, 1540; and, in 1543, was granted to Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland; in which family it remained, till 1635; when Elizabeth, the daughter and sole heiress of Henry, the last earl of Cumberland, marrying Richard, the first earl of Burlington, carried the demesnes into that family; whose daughter, Charlotte, sole heiress, married, in 1748, the duke of Devonshire, father of the present duke.

HERE remained in charge, in the year 1553, the following pensions, to the last monks of this priory.

	£.	s.	d.
To Christopher Leeds	6	13	4
To William Wytkes	6	0	0
To Thomas Casteley	6	13	4
To Thomas Pickering	5	6	8
To William Maltham	5	6	8
To John Cromoke	5	6	8
To Edward Hill	5	6	8
To John Bolton	5	6	8

	£.	s.	d.
To George Richmond	5	6	8
To Robert Knaresburgh	5	6	8
To Robert Beurdeux	4	0	0

Arms.—Gules, a cross patonce, vaire, argent, and azure.

Six miles from Bolton-bridge, is

SKIPTON,

In the west-riding of Yorkshire, and wapentake of Staincliffe. This town is called the capital of CRAVEN;* a district, said to contain the following towns and villages: Keighley, Kildwick, Gargrave, Long-Preston, Settle, Clapham, Ingleton, Starbotton, Kettlewell, Craven-cross, Bolton-abbey, Addingham, Ilkley, and Otley; including a circuit of near 100 miles, remarkable for it's lofty mountains, rich vallies, and luxuriant pastures.

BEFORE the conquest, Elsi was lord of Sceaptone, (q. d., *Sheep-town*,) and Carltone; where he had 18 carucates of land. Earl Edwin had, also, four carucates here, at the same time.

AFTER the conquest, Gamel and Elric held it, of Ilbert de Laci; who had here, 20th of William I., nine villeins, and three borders. Here were four

* *Krave*, (danish) the cape of a cloak; when applied to situation, a high place, as *Kraven*, a mountainous country. *Kravler*, to climb up.

acres of meadow; and a wood, six furlongs in length, and five in breadth.

THE church, and ancient castle, were probably both built by Robert de Romeli, lord of the honor of Skipton: By failure of issue-male, this honor fell to William Fitz-Duncan, earl of Murray, who married Romeli's daughter; and, it passed, with their daughter, to William le Gross. In the reign of Richard I., it belonged to Aveline, daughter of William de Fortibus, who married Edmund, earl of Lancaster; but, on the forfeiture of it, by their son Thomas, for treason, against Edward II., it came to the crown: And, though the Clifford family were amongst the adherents of Thomas, earl of Lancaster; yet, in the year 1330, Edward III., by an act of parliament, pardoned all who had been concerned in that rebellion; and granted this castle and lordship, to Robert, the sixth lord Clifford, brother to Roger, the fifth lord, who was beheaded, at York, in 1321. Gratitude, for so singular an act of clemency, seems to have firmly attached that renowned family, ever after, to the royal cause; and, may then have occasioned the choice of their motto—*Desormais;* q. d., *From henceforth.*

ROBERT, the seventh lord Clifford, succeeded his father, and served in the battles of Cressy, and Poitiers; obit, 1362. Roger, the eighth lord, was one of the wardens of the marches towards Scotland; obit, 1389. Thomas, the ninth lord, was expert in military affairs; and famous, for his exercise in deeds of

arms; but died before he was 30, leaving his son, John, the 10th lord; who, like his father, was highly famed for military knowledge. He attended Henry V., into France; and was slain, at the seige of Meaux, in 1422. Thomas, the 11th lord, was slain on the king's part, in the first battle of saint Alban's, 1455. John, the 12th lord, was a commander, at the battle of Wakefield, in 1460; where, flushed with victory, and fired with revenge, he was hurried on to the perpetration of a deed, that cast a shade over all his former honors: —The fate of the young earl of Rutland, only 12 years of age, who fell that day, by his hands, will ever be remembered, as an event that marks the ferocious manners of those times. Three months after the battle of Wakefield, that nobleman was himself slain, by an arrow, at the battle of Towton, aged 26. Henry, the 13th lord, on account of the hatred the house of York bore to his family, was concealed amongst the mountains of Cumberland, in the disguise of a shepherd, from seven years old, till he arrived at his 32d year; when, in the first parliament of Henry VII., he was restored, in blood and honor, to all his baronies, lands, and castles. This nobleman was a principal commander in the great victory, gained at Flodden.

"From Penigent, to Pendle-hill—
"From Linton, to Long-Addingham;
"And all, that Craven coasts did till,
"They with the lusty Clifford came."

He died, in 1523.

HENRY, the 14th lord, was created earl of Cumberland, in 1525; who, when the rebellion broke out, in the year 1537, wrote to the king, informing his majesty, "that, though deserted by the neighbouring gentry, and above 500 others, he was still determined to defend his castle of Skipton, against the rebel, ASK, and his whole army." Queen Elizabeth bestowed the order of the garter on his grandson, George, who signalized himself, by the active part he took in the war with Spain.* This earl dying, without male-issue, the honor of Skipton, with other great estates, devolved to his daughter Anne, who was married to Richard Sackville, earl of Dorset; by whom, she had Thomas, lord Buckhurst, who died young; and two daughters, Margaret and Isabella.

IN the civil wars of Charles I., this town and castle had a considerable share, being a garrison for the king, commanded by sir John Mallory, of Studley. Amongst the various actions that took place here, at that time, the following seems the most remarkable:

IN the month of February, 1645, a party of about 150 horse, marched out from this garrison, under the command of captain Hughes; and came suddenly

* At an audience, after one of his expeditions, the queen, perhaps designedly, dropped one of her gloves; his lordship took it up, and presented it to her; she graciously desired him to keep it, as a mark of her esteem: The earl adorned it with diamonds, and wore it in the front of his high-crowned hat, on days of tournaments. This is expressed in a fine print of him, by *Robert White*.

upon the enemy's quarters, at Keighley, surprised the guards, got into the town, and took near 100 prisoners, 60 horse, and other booty.

COLONEL LAMBERT happened to be quartered in the neighbourhood; and, hearing of the alarm, came with all speed, attacked the royalists, recovered all the parliamentary prisoners, and most of the booty, the enemy had taken; killed 15 on the spot, and took about 20 prisoners; wounded and took captain Hughes, killed his lieutenant, and pursued the rest to the gates of Skipton-castle.

ON Lambert's side, were lost, in this service, captain Salmon, one of his best officer's, and eight dragoons.

ON the 20th of December, 1645, this castle was surrendered, to the forces of the parliament; having held out longer than any other, in the north of England. The garrison were permitted to retain their arms; and, to march either to Newark, Oxford, or Hereford.*

AMONGST the rest of the inhabitants of this town, who suffered, for their attachment to the royal cause, we find some, who were obliged to compound for their estates.

* Journals of the house of commons, April 30, 1646. *Resolved*, That Skipton-castle, in the county of York, being a castle belonging to the earl of Pembroke; that it be recommended from this house, and referred to the said earl, to place a considerable number of his own servants, in the said castle; to be kept and maintained there, at the proper cost and charges of the said earl; and, that the said castle be kept only as a place for habitation, and not as a garrison.

	£.	s.	d.
Henry Currer, gent.	158	17	0
Henry Gudgeon, gent.. . . .	100	0	0
Robert Gudgeon, gent. . . .	90	0	0
Samuel Swyre	41	10	0
William Bowcock	32	13	4
William Gudgeon	30	0	0

THE lady Anne Clifford, having lost her second husband, the earl of Pembroke, who died in the year 1649, came down into the country; where she remained till her death, in 1675, in great honor, and prosperity, sometimes in Yorkshire—sometimes in Westmoreland, to the great benefit of both counties. At her coming, she found five of her castles, and the tower of Barden, thrown down, and demolished. The castle of Skipton was immediately repaired, as appears by an inscription, over the door, at the west end of the building.

WHEN an insolent minister would force a person of his choosing, into one of her boroughs, she sent him the following animated answer:

"*I have been bullied by an usurper,—I have been neglected by a court; but, I will not be dictated to, by a subject. Your man sha'n't stand.*

Anne Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery."

JOHN TUFTON, the second earl of Thanet, having married Margaret, daughter of the earl of Dorset, by lady Anne Clifford, brought this castle and lordship

into that family. The battlements, over the gateway, are formed of large letters, composing the motto of the Cliffords.

In a square court, within the castle, stands a very aged yew-tree; whose spreading branches cast a dark and solemn shade, over the whole place. It is to be remembered, that the yew-tree was held in great veneration, at Halifax, and the neighbouring towns, in days of yore; perhaps, the tree in question, may derive it's peculiarity of situation, from that circumstance—Be that as it may, we cannot but observe the similarity of situation of this venerable yew, to the laurel, in one of the courts of the palace of Latinus, as related by Virgil:

"Just in the centre of the most retir'd
"And secret court, an holy laurel stood;
"For many years, religiously preserv'd."

The bottom of the stem, is encompassed by a square base of stone-work, charged with shields of arms: From hence, the passages wind round the towers, to the different apartments; some of which, are hung with fine ancient tapestry.

The hall is well constructed, having two fire-places, and seems to have been calculated for hospitality: The whole edifice, at present, appears rather like a place designed for a comfortable dwelling, than a fortification.

The Church

Is a vicarage, dedicated to the Holy-Trinity; of which, the dean and canons of Christ-church, are patrons. Here are some monuments, inscribed to the memory of the Cliffords:—

HENRY CLIFFORD, first earl of Cumberland; obit, 1542.—Henry, second earl; obit, 1570.—George, third earl, 1605.

ROSAMOND, the fair and beautiful mistress of Henry II., was the daughter of Walter, the first lord Clifford, who died in 1215; more than 100 years before the family became possessed of this lordship.

HERE is a good market, on Saturdays; and, the following fairs, viz., March 23; Palm-Sunday eve; Easter-eve, the first, second, and third Tuesdays after Easter; Whitsun-eve; August 5; November 20, 21, and 22; besides the fortnight fairs, for sheep, all the year round; at each of which, some hundreds of those animals are sold; the town still retaining, in a remarkable degree, that branch of trade, for which it was famous many ages ago.

FOR the natural curiosities of Craven, see "*Hutton's Tour to the Caves;*" and "*Hurtley's description of Malham, and it's environs.*"

STAGE XII.

Harrogate, to Farnley.—Newhall.—Otley.—Ilkley.—Denton.—Weston.

ABOUT nine miles west of Harrogate, is

FARNLEY,

THE seat of Walter Fawkes, esq.. The house, which hath lately been rebuilt, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, above the river Wharfe: The gardens, shrubberies, and plantations, are well laid out, and very extensive.

The Hall

Is an elegant and handsome room, 37 feet, by 24; with two recesses. The walls and ceiling, ornamented with paintings and relievos, in the antique taste.

Breakfast-room,

ORNAMENTED with 18 large drawings, of a variety of romantic scenes, in Switzerland, and Italy; admirably well executed, by *Warwick*, and *Smith*.

Dining-room;

THIRTY-SIX feet, by 24, and 18 high; painted by *Taylor*, except the medallions, which are executed, in a most masterly manner, by *Le Brun*. The ceiling is supported by four elegant fluted columns, with rich corinthian capitals. Chimney-piece, of italian marble, and excellent workmanship, which does honor to the artist, *mr. Fisher*, of York.

Drawing-room;

THIRTY-THREE feet, by 22, and 17 high; hung with the new-invented flock paper; and ornamented, with the following pictures: Over the fire-place, a portrait of lord Cottington, by *Cornelius Jansen;* below, is a small landscape, by *Cuyp:* On the left of the fire-place, a magdalen, by *Guido*, a celebrated picture, that once belonged to the family of Montmorenci, in France; below, is a sea-piece, representing a calm, at sun-set; by *I. W. Turner, esq., R. A.:* On the right of the fire-place, a madona, by *Carlo Dolci;* below, a view of three first-rate men of war, passing the straits; by *Turner:* Opposite the painted window, a full-length of the duchess of Aremberg, and her infant son, by *Vandyke;*—this picture is in the highest preservation; and, a capital specimen of that artist's abilities: On the left, is a group of cattle, by *Adrian Vandervelde:* On the right, Hermaphroditus, reclined on a mattress, by *Carracci:* Over the left-hand

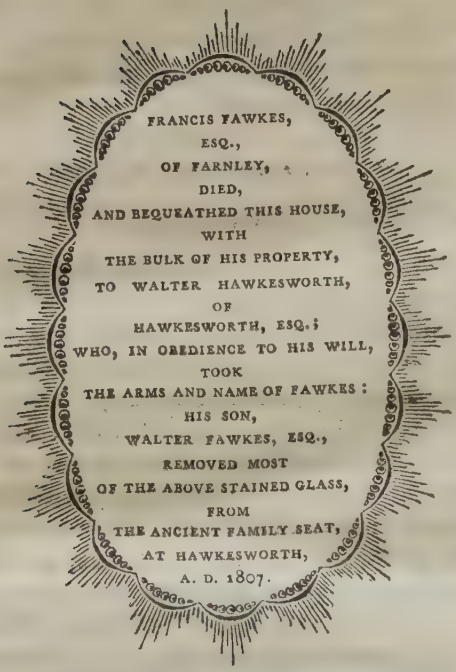
door, a portrait of James I., (master unknown): Over the right-hand door, a sea-piece, by moonlight; *Monime:* Over the library door, dead game, by *Weenix:* On the left, Susanna, and elders, by *Guercino:* On the right, ships, in a gale of wind, by *Backhuysen.*

A most elegant Window, of Stained Glass:

In the first square of which, are the initials of John Hawkesworth, who served under Richard Pons, a norman lord, at the battle of Hastings; whose second son, Walter Pons, marrying the heiress of the lordship and castle of Clifford, in Herefordshire, became the first lord Clifford.*

On the opposite side, are the initials of William Hawkesworth; with a date, 1220: Below, are beautifully displayed, the principal quarterings, and intermarriages of the families of Hawkesworth, and Fawkes, with the following inscription:

* Taken from a pedigree of the family of Hawkesworth, attested by the king, at arms, 1642.



Library:

TWENTY-FOUR feet, by 22, and 17 high. A choice collection of books; and, a great variety of well-executed prints, by *Gilpin*, *Varley*, *Turner*, *&c.*.

HERE is one of those extraordinary mandates, sent under the privy-seal of king Charles I., requesting the loan of a certain sum of money: It is directed to

Thomas Fawkes, esq.; dated, April 11th, 1626.

RAPIN gives a list of the names of a number of persons, who were sent to prison, for refusing to comply with the royal request.

ABOUT two miles from Farnley, is

NEWHALL;

THE seat of Thomas Clifton, esq., barrister at law. This estate was the property of the Fawkes's, so early as the time of king Edward I.. It afterwards became the seat of Edward Keighley, esq.; who married Anne, sole daughter of William Goldesburgh, of Goldesburgh; and had issue, Leonard Keighley; who sold this property to mr. Proctor, a gentleman of the law, about the year 1589; of whom, it was probably purchased, by Edward Fairfax, esq., the celebrated poet, who flourished in the reigns of Elizabeth, and James I.. His merits were so great, that Waller professed to have learnt, from him, the art of versification: His eldest brother, was sir Thomas Fairfax, baron of Cameron; who signalized himself, on many occasions, in the wars in Germany, against the house of Austria. Sir Charles, his younger brother, was slain at the siege of Ostend. While his brothers were thus honorably employed abroad, an invincible modesty, and love of a retired life, made him prefer the shady groves, and natural cascades of Denton, and the forest of Knaresbrough, before all the diversions of court, or camp. His sons

were bred scholars; but, a martial humor running in their veins, three of them were slain in the wars, beyond sea; two, in defence of Frankendale, and, the other, at Montauban, in France. He died, at Newhall, about the year 1632.

OTLEY:

[*Oatley;* i. e., *Oat-field.*] A place, perhaps, once famous for the cultivation of oats; and, where great quantities of that sort of grain, continue to be disposed of, weekly. This manor was given, by king Athelstan, to the see of York, in whose jurisdiction it still remains; and here, the bishop had formerly a palace; the remains of which, at the north end of the town, have been lately removed. It appears, the episcopal court exercised the power of executions; the place, called *Gallow-hill,* being in the vicinity of the town.

THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, here, was founded by Thomas Cave, in the year 1611; who made the feoffees a body corporate. Their seal is a rod, on one side, and a palm-branch, on the other; motto,—DEUM PAVE, TOMO CAVE—*Fear God, and mind thy book.* The latter part of the latin, is a pun, upon the founder's name.

HERE is a market, on Fridays; and fairs, on August 1, and August 15.

The Church

Is a neat and spacious building, dedicated to All-

saints: The living is in the gift of the lord chancellor. Here are several ancient monuments; and, a very great many more, of modern date; amongst the former, we observe those belonging the families of Fairfax, Fawkes, Vavasour, Palmes, and Pulleyn. The first vicar that occurs, for Otley, is Galdfrid Bridlington, 1267.

At the end of the town, going to Leeds, is a hill, called *The Chevin;* which rises, on the right-hand, high over the road; and, affords one of the most beautiful prospects, that is any where to be seen, or imagination can form an idea of—A wide and rich vale, extending many miles; the river Wharfe meandering through it, and shewing itself, in a broad stream, in various and long reaches—The town of Otley—Sir Henry Ibbetson's, mr. Vavasour's, mr. Fawkes's, mr. Clifton's, and other seats, are dispersed in it—The hedge-rows are ornamented with trees—The enclosures are corn fields, or verdant meadows—The dark mountains, about Skipton, are seen behind—Opposite, and towards the right, the hills about Knaresbrough and Harrogate, shew their lofty summits.

Six miles from Otley, is

ILKLEY;

The *Olicana* of the romans; which was rebuilt, in Severus's time, by Virus Lupus, lieutenant and pro-

prætor, in Britain; as appears by the following inscription, dug up near the church:

IM SEVERVS
AVG. ET. ANTONINVS
CÆS. DESTINATVS
RESTITVERVNT. CVRANTE. VIRIO, LVPO LEG. EORVM PR. PR.

THE following altar, dug up here, also shews that the second cohort of the Lingones was stationed here, by it's inscription, made, by their præfect, in honor of Verbeia, the goddess or nymph of the river Wharfe:

VIRBEIÆ
SACRVM
CLODIVS
FRONTO
PRÆF. COH.
II. LINGON.

FOR Gildas writes, that, in that age, "rivers were loaded with divine honors, by the blind people of Britain." Seneca likewise informs us, that altars were also erected to them: "We worship (says he) the heads of great rivers; and, altars are erected at the first emersion of a considerable stream out of the recesses of the earth:" And, Servius says, "All waters had their particular nymphs, presiding over them."

THIS place is much frequented, in summer, on ac-

count of it's excellent cold-bath; which is supplied by a fine spring, that issues from the side of a mountain, near the town.

On the opposite side of the river, is

DENTON;

The seat of sir Henry Carr Ibbetson, bart.; beautifully situate on the banks of the Wharfe, formerly the residence of the family of Fairfax; but, purchased by the grandfather of the late sir James Ibbetson, bart., the same who built the present elegant and noble mansion, near the site of the old one: This is the third manor-edifice, within memory; the first being consumed, by fire, from the carelesness of a servant; anno, 1734; having previously escaped destruction by the hands of prince Rupert, who passed this way, with his army, a few days before the battle of Marston-moor; and, was prevented from destroying the house, by the sight of a picture of one of general Fairfax's worthy ancestors.

The ancestor of the present baronet, remembering that the first mansion narrowly escaped being destroyed by the ravages of war; and was, at last, entirely consumed by fire, chose the following motto, for the front of this house.

QUOD NEC IOVIS IRA, NEC IGNIS, NEC POTERIT FERRUM.

Which, nor the force of light'ning can annoy,
Nor fire, nor desolating sword, destroy.

About four miles lower down, on the same side of the river, is

WESTON;

The seat of William Vavasour, esq., a descendant of the ancient and honorable family of the Vavasours; who, as Camden observes, took their name from their office, being formerly the king's valvasor, (a degree, very little inferior to a baron). Sir Mauger le Vavasour, was living, temp. William, the conqueror; and, was the immediate ancestor to this family.

AN ACCOUNT

OF

The Rarer

Plants, and Shrubs,

IN THE

Neighbourhood of Knaresbrough.

ASPERULA ODORATA, Woodroof—under a rock, on the right-hand, coming from the dropping-well, to Knaresbrough low-bridge.

Asperula Cynanchica, Squinancywort—on the hills under the rocks, on the abbey-plain.

Asplenium Ruta Muraria, Wall-rue—on most of the rocks about Knaresbrough.

Asplenium Adiatum Nigrum Officinarum—amongst the rocks, at Plumpton.

Astragalus Glycyphyllos, Wild Liquorice, or Liquorice-vetch—by the road-side, on the other side of Flaxby, going on a bridle-way from thence, to Allerton-park.

Apium Graveolens, Smallage—about the ponds, in Staveley town, plentifully.

Atropa Belladonna, Deadly Nightshade—in the road, on the right-hand, going from the abbey to the corn-mill.

Anthericum Ossifragum, Lancashire Asphodel—near the old-spaw, at Harrogate.

Anagallis, Pimpernel—in the marsh, below Hookstones.

Anthyllis Vulneraria, Kidney Vetch, or Lady's-Finger—in the abbey-grounds.

Apifera, Bee Orchis—on a hill, on the north side of the abbey-mill.

Circea Lutetiana, Enchanter's Nightshade—in the long-walk, near the dropping-well.

Cynoglossum Officinale, Hound's Tongue—about most of the cottages, on the abbey-plain.

Campanula Glomerata, Little Throatwort—by the foot-path, above the rocks, in the abbey-fields.

Convallaria Majallis, Lily of the valley—on a scroggy-hill, on the north side of the abbey-mill.

Colchicum Autumnale, Meadow Saffron—in most of the meadow-grounds, near Knaresbrough.

Cratægus Aria, White-bean tree—in the rocks, on the right of the foot-path, leading from Knaresbrough to the abbey. A scarce tree.

Cheiranthus Cherri, Wall-flower—on most of the rocks, about Knaresbrough.

Cistus Helianthemum, Sun-flower Cistus—on the hill, under the abbey-rocks.

Carex Pendula, and Carex Sylvatica—near the dropping-well.

Cichorium Intybus, Wild Succory—in a lane, leading from Grimbald-bridge, to Ribstone.

Dipsacus Pilosus, Small wild Teasel, or Shepherd's staff—under the castle-rock, near the river Nidd.

Daphne Laureola, Spurge Laurel—in the wood, near the priory-gate; and, also, in the castle-moat.

Drosero Rotundafolio, Round-leaved Sun-Dew—in the marsh, near Hookstone-craggs.*

Euonymus Europæus, Spindle-tree—in the wood, near the priory-gate.

Eupatorium Canabinum, Hemp Agrimony—on the rock, at the dropping-well.

Empetrum Nigrum—on the heath, west of Low-Harrogate.

Fumaria Claviculata, Climbing Furmitory—on Hookstone-craggs.

Gentiana Amerella, Autumnal Gentian—in a hilly pasture, joining the river Nidd, two fields below saint Robert's well.

Geum Rivale, Water Avens—in Scriven-park.

Geranium Sanguineum, Bloody Cranesbill—on the rocks, above saint Robert's chapel; and, in the abbey-fields, in the richest profusion.

Genista Anglica, English Furze, or Petty Whin—on the stray, at Harrogate.

Galeopsis Galeobdolen, Yellow Nettle-hemp—on the abbey rocks, near the dropping-well.

Hipuris Vulgaris, Less Marsh Horse-tail—in the ditches, in Staveley-cars; and, in the little corn-mill dam, at Boroughbridge; also, in a pond, in Belmond-wood.

Hottonia Palustris, Water Violet—in most of the ditches, in Staveley-cars.

Hieracium Murorum, French or Golden Lung wort—on the ruins of Knaresbrough castle; and, also, on Almias-cliff.

* These rocks seem to have taken their name, from a ranger of this forest, in ancient times. The family of Heauxton, bore for their arms, gules, a chevron, between three leopards' heads, argent. *See Edmondson's Heraldry.*

Hydrocharis Morsus Ranæ, Frogbit, or small Water-Lily—in the ditches, in Staveley-cars, about four miles from Knaresbrough.

Hypericum Montanum, Tutsan, or Hairy saint John's wort—by the Nidd, near Knaresbrough.

Hypericum Elodes, Marsh, saint Peter's wort—in a ditch, near Hookstone-craggs.

Lycopus Europeus, Water-horehound—in a lane, leading from Staveley, into the cars.

Lithospermum Officinale, Gromwell—about 20 yards from the abbey-gate, on the left of the road, leading to Knaresbrough.

Lysimachia Nemorum, Yellow Pimpernel--on the left-hand, at the entrance of the low end of the long-walk.

Lithrum Salicaria, Purple-piked Loose-strife, or Willow-herb—about half a mile from Knaresbrough, in a wet meadow, on the right-side of the road, leading to York.

Lathræa Squamaria, Tooth-wort—in a wood, about half a mile from Ripley; and, in the wood, near the dropping-well.

Lepidium Latifolium, Dittander, or Pepper-wort—on a rock, on the left of the road, going out of kirk-gate, in Knaresbrough, down to the river Nidd, leading down about 70 stone-steps.

Lactuca Virosa, Wild Lettuce—on most of the rocks, at Knaresbrough.

Lapsana Intybus, Wild Succory—in a lane, leading from Grimbald-bridge, to Ribstone, about 200 yards from the bridge.

Lithospermum Officinale, Gromwell—under the rocks, below the abbey-mill.

Melissa Calamintha, Common Calamint—amongst the abbey-rocks, in many places.

Montia Fontana, Water Blinks—in ditches, between High and Low-Harrogate.

Melampyrum Sylvaticum, Yellow Cow-wheat—in a wood, near Harewood.

Nymphæa Lutea, Yellow Water-Lily—in the ditches, on Staveley-cars, near Knaresbrough.

Nymphæa Alba, White Water-Lily—in a pond, near Collin-bridge, near Follyfoot-lodge.

Nepeta Cataria, Catmint, or Nep in a Hedge—going up to Grimbald-cragg, on the right-hand, at the end of the lane leading into the field the cragg stands in, near Knaresbrough.

Nardus Stricta, Strait Mat-grass—on the stray, at Harrogate, in great plenty.

Ornithogalum Umbellatum, Common Star of Bethlehem—at the low end of the long-flat, by the foot-path, leading to Grimbald-bridge, near Knaresbrough.

Orabanche Major, Broom-rape—in a dry pasture, (amongst the broom) betwixt the villages of Spofford and North-Deighton.

Ophrys Muscifera, Fly Ophrys—*Ophrys Apifera*, Bee Ophrys—both these sorts, grow in many pastures about the abbey, and other places, near Knaresbrough, on limestone-grounds; also, in Goldsbrough wood, and in a pasture on the east side of Belmond-wood.

1. *Osmunda Lunaria*, Moon-wort—in a large pasture, belonging to a farm, called Halves, near the house, on the east side thereof, about one mile from Knaresbrough.

2. *Osmunda Regalis*, Flowering-Fern—close by a farm-house, called Susacres, near Ripley; also, at Hookstone-craggs, near Harrogate.

Ophyrs Niduo Avis, Bird's-nest Orchis—in Goldsbrough-wood.

Orchis Bifolia, Two-leaved Orchis—in wet grounds, about Knaresbrough, and Hookstone-craggs.

Ophrys Niduo Avis, Bird's-nest Orchis—in Goldsbrough-wood.

Ophrys Muscifera, Fly Orchis—in a wood, above the dropping-well.

Ornithopus, Bird's-foot—in the quarry, near Plumpton-bar.

Parnassia Palustris, Grass of Parnassus—in the marshy grounds, near saint Robert's well.

Paris Quadrifolia, Herb Paris, Truelove, or One Berry—in the long-walk, on the left-hand, a little below the cotton-mill.

Perietaria Officinalis, Pellitory of the wall—on Knaresbrough-church; and, on most of the old walls, about the town.

Polypodium Fragile, Brittle Pollypody—on the west side of the dropping-well, at Knaresbrough.

Primula Farinosa, Mealy Primrose—in marshy places, about Knaresbrough.

Potentilla Argentia—on the rocks, at Plumpton.

Pollypodium Christatum, Crested Pollypody—on Almias-cliff; and, on the rocks, at Plumpton.

Pinguicula, Butterwort—in the bogs, near Hookstone-craggs.

Rhamnus Catharticus, Buckthorne—in a wood, adjoining to the abbey-gate.

Ribes Alpinum, Alpine Currants—in the wood, near the dropping-well.

Reseda Luteola, Yellow Dyer's-weed—amongst the rocks, near Plumpton; and, in many places, about Knaresbrough.

Rosa Spinosissima, Prickly-rose—on the road-side, between Harrogate and Pannal.

Ranunculus Hedaraceus, Ivy-leaved Water Crowfoot—in many ditches, about Knaresbrough and Harrogate.

Salvia Verbenaca, Wild Clary—amongst the rocks, near the priory-gate, Knaresbrough.

Sanicula Europæa, Sanicle—on the right-hand, going down long-flat lane, near Knaresbrough; and, several other places.

Silene Nutans, Nottingham Catchfly—on the rocks, in the abbey plain.

Scrophularia Nodoso, Common Fig-wort; *Scrophularia Aquatica*—both these grow in most of the lanes, near Knaresbrough; but, the latter, in the diches, or moist places.

Serratula Tinctoria, Saw-wort—on the left-hand, by the cart-way, going down the abbey-field, to the abbey-mill.

Serapias Heleborine, Bastard Hellebore—near the long-walk, at Knaresbrough. Scarce.

Schœnus Compressus, Compressed Schœnus—in marshy places, near High-Harrogate.

Salvia Pratensis, Meadow-Clary—in the park, and amongst the rocks, at Plumpton.

Sherardia Arvenis, Little Field-Madder—in the abbey-field.

Thalictrum Flavum, Meadow-Rue—about half a mile from Knaresbrough, on the right-hand side of the road, leading to York, in a wet meadow.

Tragopogon Pratense, Yellow Goat's Beard—in a pasture, near Knaresbrough, called long-flat.

Turritis Hirsuta, Hairy-Tower Mustard—among the abbey-rocks.

Utricularia Minor, Lesser-Hoodded Water-Milfoil —in a ditch, in the grounds of Francis Trappes, esq., at Nidd, near Ripley.

Verbena Officinalis, Vervain—amongst the bushes, and, by the way-side, near the abbey.

Veronica Scutellata, Narrow-leaved Speedwell—in marshy places, about High-Harrogate.

Vaccinim Myrtillis, Bilberry-bush—in woods, and on heaths, near Knaresbrough.

Viscum Album, White Misletoe—on apple-trees, in the village of Goldsbrough; and, on several ash-trees, in a field, called Gunrith, near the said village; also, on several crab-trees, near Rudding-hall.

The sleep of flowers.

LINNÆUS's observation extends to near 50 species, which are subject to this law; amongst which, are the following: The *Little Convolvulus*, or Bind-weed, opens it's flowers, between five and six o'clock, in the morning; and shuts them, in the evening: The flowers of the *Day-Lily*, open about five in the morning; and shut, about seven or eight in the evening: The flowers of the *White Water Lily*, lie upon the surface of the water, till about seven o'clock in the morning, when the stalk is elevated above the surface, and the flower expands; in which situation, it continues, till about four, in the afternoon; when it sinks to the surface of the water, and closes again; &c., &c.

These flowers, will perform their *vigiliæ*, if set in a phial of water, within doors, for several mornings, successively.

ROADS.

HARROGATE, TO BATH.

	MILES.		MILES.
HAREWOOD	7— 7	Birmingham .	16—122
Leeds . . .	8— 15	Broomsgrove	13—135
Wakefield .	8— 23	Worcester .	12—147
Barnsley . .	10— 33	Upton . .	10—157
Sheffield . .	13— 46	Gloucester .	16—173
Chesterfield .	12— 58	Froster . . .	12—185
Derby . . .	24— 82	Petty France	14—199
Burton . .	11— 93	Bath . . .	15—214
Litchfield . .	13—106		

HARROGATE, TO BRIDLINGTON-QUAY.

York	20—20	Sledmire . .	12—44
Garraby new-inn	12—32	Bridlington-Quay	17—61

HARROGATE, TO BUXTON.

Harewood . .	7— 7	Grindleford-bridge .	10—56
Leeds . . .	8—15	Tidswell . .	7—63
Wakefield .	8—23	Buxton . . .	7—70
Barnsley . .	10—33		
Sheffield . .	13—46		

HARROGATE, TO BLACKPOOL.

Skipton . . .	21—21	Gisbourne . .	11—32

	MILES.		MILES.
Clithero . .	9—41	Kirkham . .	9—73
Blackburn . .	11—52	Blackpool . .	11—84
Preston	12—64		

HARROGATE, TO CHELTENHAM.

Harewood . .	7— 7	Burton . . .	11— 93
Leeds	8—15	Litchfield . .	13—106
Wakefield . .	8—23	Birmingham .	16—122
Barnsley . .	10—33	Broomsgrove	13—135
Sheffield . .	13—46	Worcester .	12—147
Chesterfield .	12—58	Tukesbury .	15—162
Derby . . .	24—82	Cheltenham .	9—171

HARROGATE, TO EDINBURGH.

West road.

Boroughbridge	10— 10	Allinson-Bank	12—117
Catterick . .	22— 32	Lockerby . .	14—131
Greta-Bridge	15— 47	Moffat . . .	15—146
Brough . .	18— 65	Beild	17—163
Penrith . .	22— 87	Lintown . .	16—179
Carlisle . .	18—105	Edinburgh .	16—195

HARROGATE, TO EDINBURGH.

North road.

Boroughbridge	10— 10	Belford . . .	14—126
North-Allerton	20— 30	Berwick . . .	15—141
Darlington .	15— 45	Old Cambus .	17—158
Durham . .	18— 63	Dunbar . .	10—168
Newcastle . .	15— 78	Haddington .	11—179
Morpeth . .	15— 93	Edinburgh .	17—196
Alnwick . . .	19—112		

Harrogate, to Glasgow.

	MILES.		MILES.
Ripon . . .	11— 11	Ecclessecham	9—123
Catterick . .	16— 27	Lockerby . .	6—129
Greta-bridge	15— 42	Moffat . .	13—142
Brough . .	18— 60	Elvan-bridge	13—155
Penrith . .	22— 82	Douglass-mill	18—173
Carlisle . . .	18—100	Hamilton . .	16—189
Longtown . .	9—109	Glasgow . .	11—200
Gretna-Green	5—114		

Harrogate, to Holyhead.

Harewood . .	7— 7	Holywell . .	17—111
Bradford . .	15—22	Saint Asaph .	12—123
Halifax . . .	8—30	Conway-ferry	19—142
Littleborough .	12—42	Bangor-ferry	17—159
Manchester .	16—58	Gwinda. .	12—171
Warrington .	18—76	Holyhead .	13—184
Chester . . .	18—94		

Harrogate, to the Lakes, through Wensleydale.

Ripon . . .	11—11	Hawes . . .	9—47
Masham. . .	10—21	Sedbergh . .	17—64
Middleham .	8—29	Kendal . . .	10—74
Wensley . .	3—32	Bowness, on	
Aysgarth . .	6—38	Windermere.	6—80

Harrogate, to the Lakes.

Boroughbridge	10—10	Brough . .	18— 65
Catterick . .	22—32	Penrith . .	22— 87
Greta-bridge .	15—47	Keswick . .	18—105

HARROGATE, TO THE LAKES.

	MILES.		MILES.
Skipton . . .	21—21	Kendal . . .	12—67
Settle . . .	16—37	Bowness, on Windermere	6—73
Kirby-Lonsdale	18—55		

HARROGATE, TO LANCASTER.

Skipton . . .	21—21	Hornby	13—61
Settle . . .	16—37	Lancaster . .	9—70
Ingleton . . .	11—48		

HARROGATE, TO LIVERPOOL, BY SKIPTON.

Skipton . . .	21—21	Rose-Whittle .	10—62
Gisbourne . .	11—32	Ormskirk . .	13—75
Clithero . .	9—41	Liverpool . .	13—88
Blackburn . .	11—52		

HARROGATE, TO LIVERPOOL, BY HAREWOOD.

Harewood . .	7— 7	Manchester .	16—58
Bradford . .	15—22	Warrington .	18—76
Halifax . . .	8—30	Prescot . . .	10—86
Littleborough	12—42	Liverpool . .	8—94

HARROGATE, TO LONDON.

Wetherby . .	8— 8	Newark . . .	13—75
Ferrybridge .	16—24	Grantham . .	14—89
Doncaster . .	15—39	Stamford . .	21—110
Bawtry . . .	8—47	Stilton . .	14—124
Tuxford . .	15—62	Bugden . .	13—137

	MILES.		MILES.
Biggleswade	16—153	Barnet	8—188
Stevenage	15—168	London	11—199
Hatfield	12—180		

HARROGATE, TO LONDON, BY LEEDS.

Harewood	7— 7	Oakham	10—116
Leeds	8—15	Uppingham	6—122
Wakefield	8—23	Kettering	14—136
Bank-Top	12—35	Higham Ferrers	9—145
Sheffield	12—47	Bedford	15—160
Chesterfield	13—60	Hitchen	16—176
Mansfield	13—73	Welwyn	9—185
Nottingham	14—87	Barnet	14—199
Melton-Mowbray	19—106	London	11—210

HARROGATE, TO MATLOCK.

Harewood	7— 7	Sheffield	13—46
Leeds	8—15	Chesterfield	12—58
Wakefield	8—23	Matlock	11—69
Barnsley	10—33		

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ODE, ON TIME.

ALL conqu'ring pow'r! whose mighty sway,
The humble, and the proud, obey;
And own thy fatal rod:
Thou wast, ere light itself began,
And long before ungrateful man
Was quicken'd, from the clod.

Equal with chaos, and old night;
Before the sun was call'd to light,
Thou held'st thy potent sway:
Thou saw'st each lofty temple rise—
Saw pyramids attempt the skies,
And saw them all decay.

What now remains of ancient fame?
The grecian, and the roman name,
Are but in ruins seen;
The nodding arch, the moss-grown pile,
But speak, in an imperfect style,
How glorious they have been.

But, why appeal to Greece and Rome—
Have we not monuments, at home,
That prove, alike, thy power?
Yes,—Britain can, alas! display
Sad trophies of thy ruthless sway,
By many a fading tower.

When Knaresbrough's ruin'd walls we trace,
With melancholy musing pace,
Thy ravages deplore!
Those towers, once superbly great,
Adorn'd with lofty rooms of state,
Their grandeur now no more.

For, as thou dost incessant pass,
With sharpen'd scythe, and circling glass,
All nature is thy prey;
All must submit to thy awards,
A castle is a house of cards,
And princes, common clay.

No more the *priory's* matin bell
Awakes the morn, with solemn knell,
To call the country round;
In dust her mould'ring ruins lie—
No more her sculptures strike the eye,
And mute 's each awful sound.

The earth itself, the sea, and sky,
The shining worlds that roll on high,
All hasten to decay;
That great and glorious orb of light,
The sun! must sink in endless night,
At the great final day.

Then happy they, whom virtue guides
Down life's tempest'ous stormy tides!
To joys sublime they soar;
Where chilling winters never come,
But springs eternal ever bloom,
And sorrows are no more.

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